

EFFICIENCY RATINGS

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY OF

WILLIAM CORNELIUS SULLIVAN

ENTERED ON DUTY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON AUGUST 4, 1941

added 8/8/53 Jic/rwi
" 6/22/54 F.D.#/dec

[illegible]

DATE	RATING
1947	EXCELLENT
1948	EXCELLENT
10-18-48	EXCELLENT
3-31-49	EXCELLENT
added 10-6-48	JEE, jlc
added Jee/rw	1/14/49
added Jee/rw	12/1/49
added Jee/rw	2/15/50
"	Jee/rw
"	JEE/rw
"	J SC/dar
"	Jee/mdp
"	Jee/rw
"	Jee/rw
"	Jee/rw
"	Jee/rw
CAF-9	ENTRANCE SALARY \$3200
SALARY CHANGES	
DATE	GRADE
5-16-42	CAF-10
1-1-44	CAF-11
7-1-45	CAF-11
7-2-45	CAF-11
7-2-45(S)	CaF-11
7-16-45	CAF-12
7-16-45	CAF-12
7-1-46	CAF-12
7-1-46	CAF-12
1-26-47	CAF-12
4-18-48	CAF-13
7-11-48	CAF-13
2-20-49	CAF-13
10-30-49	GS-13
10-30-49	GS-13
12-25-49	GS-13
3-4-51	GS-14
7-8-51	GS-14
7-20-52	GS-15
2-15-53	GS-15
1-17-54	GS-15
7-17-55	GS-15
3-13-55	GS-15
7-17-55	GS-15
9-11-55	GS-16
3-10-57	GS-16
	\$3500
	\$3800
	\$4300
	\$4520
	\$4520
	\$5180
	\$5180
	\$5905.20
	\$5905.20
	\$6144.60
	\$7102.20
	\$7432.20
	\$7671.60
	\$87800
	\$8000
	\$8200
	\$8800
	\$9600
	\$10,800
	\$11,050
	\$11,300
	\$11,550
	12150
	12,420
	\$ 12,900
	13,115

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 8-30-71

FROM : H. N. Bassett

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SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
Assistant to the Director

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED PERMANENT BRIEF
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

10-18-91
Classified by 1565 SDP/KSE
Declassify on OADR

Entered on Duty
Reported to Field
Present Grade and Salary
Last Salary Change
Age
Place of Birth
Marital Status
Education

8-4-41
10-29-41
GS-18, \$36,000
8-1-70 - Salary Change
59 - Born 5-25-1912
Bolton, Massachusetts
Married - 3 Children
Bachelor of Arts Degree
Master of Science Degree
Doctor of Laws Degree (Honorary)
None
OUTSTANDING
None
Qualified
None
None

Language Ability
1971 Annual Performance Rating
Offices of Preference since 1962
Firearms Ability
Outstanding Endorsers
Relatives in the Bureau
Offices of Assignment:

10-29-41	assigned
1-13-42	reported
5-24-42	reported
8-12-42	hdqrs. fixed
5-14-43	reported
11-30-43	Resident Agent
6-25-44	reported
8-27-53	reported
	hdqrs. fixed
6-4-54	reported
7-18-54	Inspector
6-3-60	Chief Inspector
6-2-61	Asst. Director
8-1-70	Asst. to Director

Milwaukee
El Paso
Philadelphia
Baltimore
San Antonio
Brownsville, Texas
Domestic Intelligence Division
Phoenix
Tucson, Arizona
Domestic Intelligence Division
Domestic Intelligence Division
Domestic Intelligence Division
Domestic Intelligence Division

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WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
6/70

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At the conclusion of his training period on 10/25/41 Mr. Clegg said he was average and his prospects for development were good. It was noted he was somewhat formal in demeanor and speech.

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On 10/29/41 he was assigned to Milwaukee. SAC O'Connor in his 45-day report dated 12/13/41 advised although short in stature he presented a good appearance and made a favorable impression, appeared to be serious minded and possibly a little too formal at times, should develop his personality more toward the "breezy" side in order to become more effective in contact work, was developing very satisfactorily, attacked his assignments with considerable enthusiasm, conducted thorough investigations which were well reported, produced a very good volume, was above average in paper work and dictation, had grasped his new work very readily, and was an untiring worker and one who would develop into a good Agent.

On 1/13/42 he was transferred to El Paso. SAC O'Connor in his transfer report dated 1/10/42 said he had continued to show satisfactory development and it was expected he would within a short time be entitled to a rating of a good Agent. In his 45-day report dated 3/3/42 SAC Bryce said he put in too much overtime, was rapidly becoming familiar with the Bureau's policies and expectations, had the knack of developing friends and sources of information for the Bureau, was fair in the use of firearms, had sufficient intestinal fortitude and aggressiveness to satisfactorily handle dangerous assignments, possessed above average intelligence, and had the makings of a very good Agent.

On the March, 1942, annual report SAC Bryce rated him as GOOD and said he was well liked by his fellow employees and by law enforcement officers, possessed more than the average amount of initiative and above average intelligence, was firm in his beliefs, required less than the average amount of supervision, made a good witness in court, and his progress had been above average. Effective 5/16/42 he was reallocated to CAF-10, \$3500 per annum.

On 5/24/42 he was transferred to Philadelphia. SAC Sears in his 45-day report dated 8/1/42 said he required additional instructions in the handling of firearms, was concise, thorough enthusiastic and very conscientious, had shown signs of initiative and aggressiveness and should show marked improvement in those qualities.

On 7/20/42 he was enrolled in the Bureau's Spanish Training Class. However, after 13 days of instruction work he was dropped from the class inasmuch as it was not felt he was the type who could operate successfully in a foreign field as it was believed strange places, peoples, customs, etc., his difficulty in acquiring conversational Spanish, plus his condition of health (sinus) would tend to be too great a barrier and a problem to him.

On 8/12/42 his headquarters were fixed at Baltimore. Mr. Wacks interviewed him during his attendance at In-Service Training in Sept. and Oct., 1942, and said he was best suited for investigative assignments and he could be rated as a good Agent.

On 10/31/42 SAC Soucy rated him as VERY GOOD and said he handled a good volume of work which necessitated a limited amount of correction and supervision, was enthusiastic, energetic, highly imaginative and capable of considerable ingenuity, was capable of analyzing facts and initiating work without constant prodding and supervision, worked long hours, and was much better than average for one with his experience in the field qualified to be used on any type of assignment.

In an inspection report of the Baltimore Office dated 11/7/42 Inspector Harbo said he was definitely above average and good material for SIS assignment provided his physical condition was satisfactory.

On 11/4/42 he expressed an interest in foreign service and on 12/1/42 he was placed on leave without pay for an indefinite duration and assigned to Madrid. While absent from the U. S. he was seriously ill and when examined upon his return it was found that he was suffering from a peptic ulcer and an anxiety state. He was also suffering from sinus and a bronchial condition as a result of sinus drainage. As a result of his physical condition he was hospitalized from March 13, 1943 through April 22, 1943. On 4/26/43 he was removed from a leave without pay status.

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On the March, 1943, annual report Mr. Carson rated him as GOOD and said he was obviously quick of perception, was very determined and had an excellent attitude, performed very good work in connection with his assignment despite the fact he was considerably hampered by ill health, might have considerable promise as to future development and progress along administrative lines as he acquired additional experience and broadening, was a very good, competent, all-round Bureau Agent at that time and was distinctly above average when considered with other Agents having the same amount of Bureau experience.

Mr. Rogers interviewed him during his attendance at In-Service Training in April-May, 1943, and said he was one of the most enthusiastic Agents he had encountered in some time and it was believed he had possibilities for development along administrative and supervisory lines.

On 5/14/43 he was assigned to San Antonio. SAC Suran in his 60-day report dated 7/16/43 rated him as GOOD and said on occasions he became careless in his dress, had exhibited the proper degree of initiative, was above average in ability to dictate, made a good witness, would require more training in the use of the rifle, organized his work satisfactory, was well regarded by law enforcement officials, and his investigative reports were average.

On 11/29/43 SAC Suran rated him as VERY GOOD and said he was energetic and forceful, produced a good volume, was highly regarded by law enforcement officers, had been for the most part handling Selective Service cases along the Mexican border and had been able to develop sources of information and other contacts which had made his work effective.

On 11/30/43 he was designated Resident Agent at Brownsville, Texas. On 1-1-44 he was reallocated to CAF-11, \$3800. On 3-31-44 SAC Suran rated him as VERY GOOD and reported he presented a good personal appearance, had a very friendly personality, was extremely well liked by his fellow employees, his dress was usually neat, but some times he was obviously careless in this regard, had exercised a high degree of initiative and resourcefulness, was energetic, forceful and aggressive and was considered to be a very conscientious employee, very good dictator, testified effectively, would handle himself well on a dangerous assignment, reports were well written, was very well liked by law enforcement officers in the vicinity of Brownsville, had made good contacts with others outside of law enforcement, had a very good knowledge of his assignments and his work was properly organized, and he was not considered qualified at that time to act in a supervisory position.

On 4-18-44 this Agent reported the theft of his Agent's Official Badge, however, no action was taken against him in this case due to the fact it appeared that he had exercised a reasonable degree of care in order to insure the security of his official property.

On 6-25-44 he was transferred to the Seat of Government and assigned to Division Five. In a transfer efficiency report dated 6-22-44 SAC Suran rated him as VERY GOOD and advised he had performed his duties as a Resident Agent in an efficient manner and it was believed he had developed to the point where he could be considered to act in a supervisory capacity.

On 7-1-44 he was placed in a leave without pay status and on 7-29-44 was assigned to super-

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visory duties in the SIS Division. On 8-23-44 he was qualified as a Bureau Instructor in Defensive Tactics. On 8-26-44 Mr. Carson rated him as VERY GOOD and stated he made a very good appearance, created a very favorable impression upon those with whom he came into contact due to his likeable personality, was very enthusiastic, energetic, had a very good attitude, was very hard working, prepared an unusually large amount of work, had considerable ingenuity and it was believed he would develop into a better than average supervisor. On 12-6-44 he was qualified to assist in conducting SIS inspections.

On 12-26-44 the Director expressed his appreciation for this Agent's splendid attitude in volunteering for special holiday duty in the headquarters offices on Christmas day, 1944.

On 3-31-45 Mr. Carson rated him EXCELLENT and stated he presented a good appearance, was a particularly serious, sober and conscientious Agent, he was intelligent, extremely devoted to duty, had applied himself in an outstandingly enthusiastic and industrious manner, he had handled his duties in an entirely satisfactory manner, had shown very commendable improvement as a supervisor with the acquisition of experience in administrative and supervisory matters, he had a particularly deep and thoughtful approach to his work, had a very analytical mind, being deliberative and thoughtful by nature, had outstanding ability along research and investigative lines, should continue to show commendable improvement and development in the Bureau's service as he acquired additional experience.

On 7-6-45 Mr. Carson rated him EXCELLENT and reported he was a particularly hard-working, conscientious agent, was very willing to accept extra duty assignments, was extremely loyal to the Bureau and sincerely devoted to his duties, he had handled his assignment, the writing of monographs, in an outstanding manner, was particularly adapted to research work and writing because of his analytical mind and thoughtful nature, he presented a good appearance, was a mature thinker, had shown commendable improvement as a supervisor and was entitled to the above adjective rating. By memorandum dated 7-6-45 Mr. Carson recommended that he be reallocated from Grade CAF-11, \$3800 per annum to Grade CAF-12, \$4600 per annum.

On 7-2-45 he was afforded an increase in grade CAF 11 to \$4520 per annum under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act. On 7-16-45 he was reallocated to grade CAF 12, \$5180 per annum.

On 3-31-46 Mr. Carson rated him EXCELLENT and said he had an excellent personality, with definitely above average intelligence and ability, he was extremely sincere and conscientious. He was presently assigned in the preparation of monographs on various SIS subjects and was performing this work in commendable fashion. He was particularly adapted to the handling of research, was patient, thorough and painstaking as to detail. He was outstanding as to interest, enthusiasm and could be considered as splendidly loyal to the Bureau and its ideals. He was extremely self-sacrificing in his devotion to duty. He was a thorough, competent and excellent agent and was an excellent supervisor with better than average potentialities for future development along administrative lines.

As the result of the increase in basic salaries effective 7-1-46 his salary was increased to \$5905.20 per annum.

During an inspection of the SIS Section of Division 5 in July, 1946, Inspector Gurnea said he was extremely sincere and inclined to be very studious. He appeared to be conscientious and loyal. He had an analytical mind and should excel on paper work although it was not believed he should be considered for domestic field supervisory work involving the supervision of personnel. During the interview he indicated an extreme interest in research and

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analysis work. It was felt he was outstanding in this field. With the exception as indicated, it was believed he was above average.

It was noted that he was on sick leave from 10/8/46 to 12/6/46 as the result of virus pneumonia.

On 1/24/47, Mr. Carson rated him EXCELLENT and said he had served as a supervisor on several country desks but the majority of his work had been spent in the production of monographs for which task he was particularly well adapted. He presented an excellent appearance, had a friendly personality, was introspective and philosophical in outlook and manner, was above average in intelligence, extremely well read, very conscientious and loyal to the Bureau, had an excellent command of English, dictated well and was above average in the preparation of involved and complex memoranda. He was particularly adept in the handling of research, had displayed all of the necessary qualifications which went to make up an above average supervisor.

On 1/26/47, he was removed from the SIS rolls and transferred to the Atomic Energy Section of the Security Division.

On 1/26/47, he was afforded an increase in grade CAF-12 to \$6144.60 per annum under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act.

He was rated EXCELLENT on his 3/31/47 annual efficiency report, and Mr. Keay said he was very industrious, his output of work was above average, he was unusually adept in doing research and in the preparation of memoranda and his outstanding characteristic was his extremely conscientious approach to his work. He was definitely above average in intelligence and was one of the better read supervisors. He was outstanding with respect to his background of knowledge, had excellent command of English, handled dictation well and did excellent paper work. He had a friendly personality, although somewhat shy and reserved, and he had demonstrated administrative ability.

On 6/2/47, Mr. Keay rated him EXCELLENT and reiterated the comments of 3/31/47.

By letter dated 8/18/47, he was commended for his unselfish action in deferring his annual vacation until the delinquency in the Internal Security Section had been reduced. He attended In-Service training in March, 1948.

On his 1948 annual efficiency report, Mr. Baumgardner rated him EXCELLENT and said he had been a supervisor in the Security Division since July, 1944, and since its creation he had been the sole supervisor assigned to the Central Research Desk. He was intensely conscientious, and had in a very commendable fashion pointed up the activities of the Central Research Desk in such a manner as to lend very concrete assistance to the supervisors at the SOG and to the agents in the field concerning investigations relating to the Communist movement. He was particularly hard working and industrious supervisor, had an outstanding faculty for being able to conduct extensive research and incorporate the results in most readable and enlightening memoranda. He possessed outstanding intellectual endowments and was in every sense of the word an excellent supervisor and an exemplary special agent.

By memorandum dated 3/30/48, Mr. Baumgardner recommended him for reallocation to CAF-13, inasmuch as he had received EXCELLENT efficiency ratings for the past three years, had been a supervisor since July, 1944, at the SOG, was available for transfer and was physically qualified to perform strenuous duties. Mr. Ladd and Mr. E. A. Tamm concurred.

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In March, 1948, Mr. Ladd recommended him for consideration on a long range basis for development as a Special Agent in Charge.

On 4-18-48, he was reallocated to grade CAF-13, \$7102.20 per annum.

RECORD IN GRADE CAF-13, \$7102.20: During an inspection of the Security Division in April, 1948, the Inspector (J. A. Carlson) said he presented a good appearance, gave the impression of being very scholarly and serious-minded, indicated that he particularly enjoyed research work and certainly work of the nature he was performing, and had contributed some valuable material to the Research Desk. He was reviewing all periodicals in connection with internal security matters and digesting them for the benefit of the Seat of Government as well as the field, he was above average in intelligence, appeared to be a hard worker, was very modest but confident and was undoubtedly doing a very satisfactory job. Mr. Ladd rated him EXCELLENT during this inspection.

By letter dated 4-19-48, he expressed his appreciation to the Director for his reallocation to grade CAF-13, and advised that he was immediately ready and most willing to serve the Bureau either inside or outside of this country in any capacity at all, irrespective of the rigors, privations and dangers of the assignment. The Director advised him that it was indeed refreshing to receive such a spontaneous offer of unselfish cooperation on the part of one's associates.

On 7-11-48 his salary was increased to \$7432.20 per annum due to an increase in basic pay.

On 10-18-48, Mr. Fletcher rated him EXCELLENT and stated he was intelligent and had an extremely analytical mind. He was most valuable in his present position and used a great deal of initiative in connection with the work on the Central Research Desk. His work had gone far beyond that which was ordinarily assigned and he was always striving to produce results in connection with his work on the Central Research Desk which would be of benefit to all Bureau Agents in connection with Security Matter investigations. He was a hard worker and the work produced by him in the past had reflected that he was eminently qualified for his present assignment. He had an outstanding ability in connection with organizing and putting together a memorandum.

In a memorandum to Mr. Clegg, dated 11-12-48, Mr. Carlson advised that Supervisor Sullivan had presented a lecture on 11-10-48 to the recent In-Service Class on "Social Isms" which was outstanding. Although he had been allotted only one hour, he covered a very broad field and the lecture was excellently presented. Comments were heard to the effect that he should have more time. In the memorandum to the Director, dated 11-15-48, Mr. Nease stated that he had handled a difficult subject exceptionally well and that he, Nease, was particularly impressed with his obvious detailed knowledge of his subject, and that Sullivan was frankly one of the most interesting lecturers he had ever heard on that subject. In the memorandum for Mr. H. H. Clegg, dated 11-15-48, Mr. J. S. Rogers stated that Mr. Sullivan gave a great deal of very valuable and detailed information during the one hour allotted to him and that he was a very good speaker. He impressed him (Rogers) as presenting the best lecture given before the In-Service Class and from talking with a number of the other members of the class, this view was shared by most of them. It was suggested that Mr. Sullivan be given an additional hour for his discussion of the subjects assigned to him.

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He was awarded a meritorious promotion for his outstanding work as a Supervisor on the Central Research Desk in the Internal Security Section of the Security Division from \$7432.20 per annum to \$7671.60 per annum in Grade CAF-13, which became effective on 2-20-49.

On 3-31-49 Assistant Director Ladd rated him EXCELLENT and stated he made a very good appearance, dressed neatly, had a pleasing personality, made friends easily, was well liked by his associates, was endowed with above average intelligence, had an excellent education background, and had been an outstanding Supervisor in his work on the Central Research Desk. He was most valuable in his present position and had exhibited considerable initiative in connection with his assigned duties, he was continually striving to produce results which would benefit all Bureau Agents working on Security Matter investigations, he was an extremely hard worker, and had no thought for his personal convenience where his duties were concerned. His ability to write well was surpassed only by his ability to turn out a tremendous volume of work, and this combination, of course, stamped him as an outstanding Supervisor in every respect. His physical condition was such that he could function properly on any assignment, he was available for transfer for either special or general assignment anywhere his services were needed, he accepted responsibility and had demonstrated that he possessed administrative ability, and he was definitely potential SAC material.

By letter dated 5-14-49 to Mr. Ladd, Captain Campbell Murrelle, II commended Agent Sullivan for the excellent talk made by him on 5-10-49 before the Office of Special Investigations Training School of the Air Corps at the National Guard Armory in Washington.

During an inspection of the Security Division in June, 1949, Inspector Gurnea said he was short but presented a good appearance, had an excellent personality, he thoroughly enjoyed research work, involved subject matter did not in any way confuse him and he had an ability to review a tremendous amount of subject matter and to reduce it to well-organized form. He stated he preferred his present assignment, and it was believed he was outstanding for an assignment such as this.

By letter dated 9-21-49 he was commended by the Director for the excellent talk he gave at the I.A.C.P. Convention on 9-13-49. In this connection very favorable comments were received from different sources concerning Agent Sullivan's fine presentation.

By letter dated 10-7-49 he was commended by the Director for the excellent lecture which he delivered to the Retraining Session of the FBI National Academy Associates.

On 10-30-49 he received a Uniform Promotion to \$7911 per annum in Grade GS-13.

As the result of a basic salary increase effective 10-30-49, his salary was changed to \$8000 per annum in Grade GS-13.

In view of the meritorious manner in which he had performed his assignments in the past six months and in recognition of the above average amount of overtime he had expended in the interests of properly handling his assignments, it was recommended that he be considered for a meritorious salary promotion. He was afforded this meritorious increase on 12-25-49 to \$8200 per annum in Grade GS-13.

In a memorandum to the Director dated 12-20-49, the SAC of the Newark Office advised that Agent Sullivan was designated by the Bureau to speak on the topic "Background of Communism"

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at the FBI Law Enforcement Conferences held at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey on 11-10-49 and Landis Township, New Jersey on 11-29-49. He spoke for approximately one hour on both occasions. The attention he received thoroughly reflected the quality of his presentation. The SAC had received a large number of favorable comments relative to his discussion, and it was the SAC's observation that he handled his discussion very ably and delivered it in a fashion which was substantially eloquent. Suggestions had been made by a few of the better-thinking Police Chiefs in the State that he be obtained again in 1950 in order to discuss a different phase of the same topic.

In a memorandum to Mr. Ladd dated 2-1-50, Mr. Fletcher advised that he had received a telephone call from a person identifying himself as Colonel Herbert S. Fessenden of the Tax Division of the Department. Colonel Fessenden stated a few days ago he had occasion to attend a Reserve Officers Association meeting at which appeared Agent Sullivan. He asked that his call be reported that he wanted to state that Agent Sullivan was outstanding; that his address and remarks were well organized, well expressed, and he felt that honor should be given where honor was due.

On 3-31-50 Mr. Baumgardner rated him EXCELLENT and said he approached each assignment in an intelligent, aggressive manner and applied himself most industriously until the task was completed. He was an extremely hard worker and it was not uncommon for him to work voluntarily on Saturdays and Sundays in order to keep abreast of the great volume of work which passed over the Central Research Desk. He was a student and possessed an unusual penchant for writing clear, forceful and interesting memoranda. In addition to the excellent written work he had performed, he was also an approved Bureau speaker and in addition to lecturing before In-Service, New Agents and National Academy classes, he traveled about the country speaking before various groups and law enforcement conferences. He was an extremely able speaker and the Bureau had received a number of laudatory letters regarding his ability from the groups before which he had appeared. In addition, in this regard, he had received letters of commendation from the Director. He accepted and discharged responsibility with a minimum of supervision. His physical condition was such that he could function properly on any assignment and he had advised he was available for special or general assignment anywhere his services might be needed. He definitely possessed administrative ability and was ASAC material at this time. It was also felt that on a long term basis he was potential SAC material.

By letter dated 7-6-50 Agent Sullivan advised the Director that he had been offered a position by officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, but that he had declined this position. The Director acknowledged receipt of this letter and stated that he was deeply pleased at the splendid manifestation of loyalty to the Bureau expressed in his communication and particularly in his letter to the official who offered him the position. The Director further advised that it was most thoughtful of Agent Sullivan to advise him of this matter.

By letter dated 9-22-50 the Director commended him for the work he performed in preparing material to be used in lectures for Police Executive Conferences

and police training schools.

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By letter dated 10/11/50 the Director commended him for the very fine address he made before the International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention on 10/10/50, on the subject of Communism. He was advised that the enthusiastic reception accorded his address was evidence of the fine manner in which this assignment was handled.

During the inspection of the Security Division in November, 1950, Inspector Harbo said he was intelligent, alert and enthusiastic. He was unusually gifted both as a speaker and a writer. The stenographers rated him GOOD in dictation ability. Inspector Belmont said he had been assigned as a Supervisor at the Seat of Government in the Security Division since 7/29/44, was currently assigned to supervisory duties on the Central Research Desk in the Internal Security Section and was performing in an outstanding manner in his present assignment.

By letter dated 12/28/50 the Director commended him for the excellent manner in which he participated in the forum discussion held for Major Clemente Gomez, Sicre, Chief of the Investigative Unit of the Cuban Army, and his aide.

It is noted that the Bureau received several letters from various SAC's commenting favorably upon the outstanding manner in which he delivered speeches on the subject of Communism before law enforcement conferences in their offices.

His overtime for the month of October, 1950 was 5 hours 10 minutes, for November 5 hours 22 minutes, and for December was 5 hours 8 minutes.

By letter dated 2/3/51 the Director thanked him for his kind comments in his letter of 1/23/51 and for the enclosures which outlined his (Sullivan's) ideas as to the presentation of the Bureau's work, policies and over-all beliefs in matters affecting our national life. The Director advised him he was giving this very careful consideration and as soon as he was able to crystalize something definite he would enlist his (Sullivan's) assistance to bring about a consummation of something in the form of a book or books. The Director noted, "I would like the case of Supervisor W. C. Sullivan considered for re-allocation to GS-14". By memorandum dated 2/21/51 Mr. Glavin recommended that he be reallocated to Grade GS-14.

On 3/4/51 he was reallocated to Grade GS-14, \$8800 per annum, in view of the fine services performed by him in connection with his assignment in the Security Division.

On 3/31/51 Mr. Baumgardner rated him SATISFACTORY and said that he had been assigned as Supervisor on the Central Research Desk, Internal Security Section, during the entire rating period. He had been on the Central Research Desk since its inception and had done much to direct the type of work performed on the desk. His ability in research work and as a speaker and lecturer was

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unique and was excellent in every respect. In addition to his research duties, he had made numerous speeches and lectures on the subject of Communism on which he was considered an authority, and it was felt that there was no man better qualified in the Bureau to handle the type of work which was presently being handled by this Agent. His overtime record reflected that he was a tireless worker and there was no question but that he was sincerely and deeply devoted to his work in the Bureau. He was available for general or special assignment wherever his services might be needed, he was rated good in dictation ability and he was rated in the upper limits of Satisfactory.

On 7-8-51 he received a Basic Increase in Salary to \$9600 per annum in GS-14.

By letter dated 8-4-51 he was awarded the Ten-Year Service Award Key.

By letter dated 8-15-51 he was commended for the talk he gave on the subject of Communism before the G-2 Conference at the Department of the Army.

By letter dated 8-17-51 the Director advised Sullivan he had read his letter of 8-11-51 pertaining to Sullivan's completion of 10 years service in the Bureau, and that his profundity of thought and clarity of analysis were most refreshing. It is noted that in accordance with the Director's instructions part of this letter was published in the September "Investigator".

Memorandum dated 9-1-51 reflected he had been recommended as Supervisor in Charge of the Research Desk in the Domestic Intelligence Division by Mr. Ladd and Mr. Laughlin. Bureau approval was granted.

By letter dated 9-26-51 he was commended for the very fine contribution he made to the two-day indoctrination course on an important Internal Security matter which was held at the Bureau.

By letter dated 12-20-51 the Director commended him for the excellent monograph he completed on the subject of Communism, entitled "Reasons Why People Accept and Reject Communism".

On 3/31/52 Mr. Keay rated him SATISFACTORY and said he was the Supervisor in Charge of the Research Desk, Correlation-Liaison Unit. He was outstanding in his assignment, he had the perfect combination of an academic mind and practical common sense, he had been commended many times by officials outside the Bureau as well as by Bureau officials, these commendations were a reflection that he, at all times, puts forth his very best efforts, and he was characterized by his devotion to duty and the many long hours he puts in outside of official working hours in connection with the completion of the assignments given to him. He was available for special and general assignment.

His overtime for the month of March, 1952 was 3 hours 26 minutes, no travel time.

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He attended the specialized Security-Espionage School at the Seat of Government March 31 through April 10, 1952. This specialized security training was in lieu of In-service training.

On 7/20/52 he was reallocated to Grade GS-15, \$10,800 per annum.

His overtime average for August, 1952 was 2 hours 47 minutes with no travel overtime.

By letter dated 10/2/52 he was COMMENDED in view of the fact that his address on Communism before a sheriff's convention at El Paso, Texas, had been the subject of favorable comment.

By letter dated 1/26/53 he was advised he was being awarded a meritorious increase in view of his splendid work performance for a sustained period of time which had been sufficiently meritorious to warrant such recognition. His marked ability to coordinate facts and to express himself clearly, both in writing and verbally, was deserving of the highest commendation. This promotion was made effective 2/15/53, raising his salary to \$11,050 in GS-15.

On 1/26/53 SA Sullivan was placed on sick leave. His illness was diagnosed as severe influenza or virus pneumonia. This was the result of low resistance in addition to the initial infection. As an after-effect Sullivan contracted an infection of the bronchial tubes which was diagnosed as bronchiectasis, minimal degree, with only minimal damage to the bronchial tubes. Surgery was not warranted. The damaged portions of the bronchial tubes, however, could not be restored and therefore it would be necessary for SA Sullivan to be very careful lest he get another infection.

A letter of sympathy was directed to SA Sullivan on 2/6/53 and the Director instructed: "See that every attention and assistance is extended to him. Maybe he could be taken care of at the Naval Hospital."

On 2/24/53 the Director again directed a letter to SA Sullivan at which time he advised Sullivan that from his personal experience illnesses such as his required considerable time to cure, and that he (the Director) insisted that he take all of the time that his doctors felt desirable before even thinking of returning to active duty.

On 2/27/53 the Director called SA Sullivan at Georgetown Hospital to inquire how he was coming along. The Director urged him to forget about the office and to do all he could to get himself well, and by all means not to try to come back to work too soon.

SA Sullivan returned to duty on 3/23/53 on a part-time basis but thereafter had to take further periods of both sick and annual leave.

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On his 1953 Annual Performance Rating Mr. Keay rated him SATISFACTORY and stated he did extensive and voluminous research of Bureau files and all other possible sources and prepared monographs which were utilized in the Bureau's work, as well as being disseminated to the highest officials in the U. S. Government. This work required a facility for research and writing, painstaking attention to detail, analysis ability, together with the exercise of sound judgment at all times. Mr. Keay stated Sullivan was a genuine student of Communism and all its ramifications and yet had a very practical common sense approach to the problem. He had a facility for expressing himself both in writing and verbally in a succinct, forceful manner. He was an unusually hard working Supervisor and was always willing to more than carry his share of extra work. He was a definite asset to the Bureau.

His daily average overtime for the month of April, 1953 was 31 minutes, it being noted he only worked 11 days.

In a memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 4-29-53 Mr. Keay advised that Agent Sullivan stated that the recent cool weather had affected him adversely, that he had not been sleeping well at nights. They discussed the subject of whether he should not seek a transfer to a different climate in an effort to overcome his condition. Mr. Sullivan stated that the doctor told him if he went to Phoenix, Arizona, that within a month he would see a very definite improvement but that he wanted to stay here if possible until he determined whether the hot summer weather would not improve his condition.

By memorandum dated 5-18-53 Mr. Keay advised that Mr. Sullivan called on him 5-16-53 and stated that he desired to be continued for at least another week on annual leave. He advised that he was still not feeling too well and that he intended to go to his home town of Bolton, Massachusetts, to consult another doctor. He advised that he would let the Bureau know the results of his visit to this doctor. The Director noted "He is to be allowed all leave desired by him. H."

During an inspection of the Domestic Intelligence Division in June, 1953 Inspector Stein stated Sullivan was very capable and energetic, had a real interest in his work. Mr. Stein stated he had heard him lecture on Communism and considered his lectures outstanding. He further stated he was a capable supervisor.

By letter dated 7-28-53 the Director congratulated him upon the birth of a son.

By memorandum dated 8-8-53 Mr. H. L. Edwards advised that Mr. Keay talked to Sullivan who planned to return to work 8-10-53. Sullivan advised that his doctor had now succeeded in identifying the bacteria which had been infecting him and that Chloromycin was the only Antibiotic that would help his condition. However, his physician had advised him to go to Arizona where the climate should be beneficial to him and aid his recovery.

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On 8-10-53 he was ORDERED UNDER TRANSFER to Tucson, Arizona on special assignment. He was advised he would not be working under the direction and supervision of the Phoenix Division and while he was assigned to Tucson, he should carry on with his special monographs which he had been working on at the Seat of Government. It is noted that he returned to duty on 8-10-53.

By memorandum dated 8-24-53 Mr. H. L. Edwards advised that he had become ill on 8-20-53 en route to Phoenix and had remained over in Oklahoma City. ASAC Griffie advised that he had departed on 8-24-53 and was now en route to Phoenix. He was feeling much better and it appeared that the intestinal inflammation which affected him was an independent ailment not in any way connected with the medical history which resulted in his transfer to Phoenix.

On 8-27-53 he arrived UNDER TRANSFER at Tucson, Arizona on Special assignment.

By letter dated 9-16-53 the SAC, Phoenix advised that the annual Law Enforcement Conference of the Phoenix Division was held in Tucson on 9-10-53, and although the program had been made up, the SAC discussed with this agent the possibility of having him participate in the conference. He assured the SAC that it would not in any way interfere with his health, and he discussed the subject of "Communism" at this conference. He made an excellent presentation which was very enthusiastically received by the officers in attendance. He had agreed to appear on several other programs. He stated he had been in Tucson too short a period to notice any great improvement in his health. However, he stated that he was feeling better. The agents at Tucson had advised the SAC that he was looking much better now than he did at the time of his arrival. The SAC advised that because of his excellent ability in the presentation of this subject, he thought it advisable to take advantage of his presence in this district, and for this reason placed him on the program for these conferences. The SAC said he did this only after a complete discussion with him as to whether it would in any way affect his health.

By letter dated 9-24-53 the Director advised his SAC, concerning his letter of 9-16-53, which reflected that he had taken advantage of SA Sullivan's presence in his territory to utilize him for appearance before the Annual Law Enforcement Conferences in Tucson, Phoenix and Yuma, Arizona. The Director said he appreciated the advantages to the Bureau and to the Phoenix Office in utilizing Mr. Sullivan during his presence in his territory for this purpose. It was pointed out, however, that the primary concern was Mr. Sullivan's health and it was not desired that any action be taken which might be prejudicial to his health. He should be utilized for assignments such as this only if it would appear that it would be beneficial to the general overall improvement of his health, and then only if his doctor assured him that he could suffer no detriment.

By memorandum dated 9-25-53 to Mr. Glavin, Mr. H. L. Edwards advised that he received a personal letter from Agent Sullivan in which he gave an up-to-date picture of how his health was. He informed that his lungs were at long last beginning to improve slowly and he felt he would soon be able to report some

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very definite and substantial improvement. He commented favorably on the Tucson climate, stating that it had been hot, dry and sunny day after day which appeared to be conducive to his particular health condition. Mr. Sullivan further stated that the stomach upset which he encountered at Oklahoma City en route to Tucson was apparently a temporary condition unrelated to his real health problem. It was probably a virus infection because of some food he might have eaten and he had had no recurrence of it.

By letter dated 10-13-53 his SAC advised that on 10-9-53, he called upon Agent Sullivan at Tucson, Arizona, while in that vicinity on official business and inquired about his health. SA Sullivan advised that he was presently having a thorough physical examination performed by his doctor in Tucson and had not as yet received the results of this examination, although his physical appearance seemed much better to me than when he arrived in this territory. He advised that he could not notice any great improvement. SA Sullivan also advised that he had given consideration to having an operation performed to remove the infection. He stated, however, this would depend upon the advice of his doctors. The Special Agents who were associated with him from day to day advised that his outward appearance physically was much better than when he first arrived in Tucson.

By letter dated 12-31-53 his SAC advised the Bureau that he called upon SA Sullivan and his family and that SA Sullivan advised him that he had not noticed any great improvement in his physical condition, however, he was under treatment at the present time and he was hopeful the Tucson doctor would be able to help him. It was also believed having his family in Tucson would be beneficial to him. His SAC advised that the Tucson Resident Agency was doing everything possible to be of assistance to him in order that he may fully recover from his illness. By letter dated 1-5-54 his SAC's letter of 12-31-53 was acknowledged by the Bureau. It was pointed out to his SAC that Mr. Sullivan was recuperating from a very serious illness and it was desired that everything be done to assist him in effecting a full and complete recovery at the earliest possible time.

On 1-17-54 he received a Uniform Promotion to \$11,300 per annum in Grade 15.

By letter dated 1-22-54 his SAC advised that he had received word from SA Sullivan that he was now making some progress toward recovery. This was the most optimistic word they had had from him since his arrival in Arizona. He advised that his present treatments were having a very beneficial effect and he was very enthusiastic about his recovery. The SAC advised that SA Sullivan had advised Mr. Mohr in detail regarding the comments of his doctor in Tucson.

Teletype dated 1-29-54 reflected that Dr. Stevens at Tucson had advised SA Sullivan was suffering from a severe streptococcus Throat infection which would incapacitate him for an undetermined length of time. His treatment was of heavy doses of anti-biotics and heavy injections of B complex. This disease

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was highly contagious and SA Sullivan was greatly concerned regarding possibility of his two children becoming infected, however he was remaining at home. He had advised his SAC through SA H. H. McKee that because of this illness he was in worse physical condition than he had been since his arrival in Tucson. His SAC advised that agents were in constant contact with him and his family and would do everything possible to assist him.

By letter dated 1-29-54 the Director advised him that he was sorry to learn that he was suffering again with his throat, and advised him that he was personally concerned. He was advised to conscientiously follow his doctors instructions, and he was urged to refrain from performing any of his official duties until he was completely recovered from this condition.

By letter dated 3-11-54 to the Director, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C., advised that he understood that Mr. William C. Sullivan had been absent from his desk because of illness. Mr. Dulles advised that Mr. Sullivan's unique accomplishments in the field of research on Communism had long been appreciated in CIA, and he wished to convey his personal wishes for the speedy recovery and return to his desk of Mr. William C. Sullivan.

On 3-31-54 Mr. Keay rated him SATISFACTORY and said he was Supervisor-in-Charge of the Central Research Unit of the Liaison Section. In addition to his administrative duties, he produced a large volume of research material. He also did considerable lecture work within and outside the Bureau. Mr. Sullivan was an outstanding expert in the field of research and, in fact, had no peer. He had abilities and qualities such as facility for writing, analysis ability, and driving application to his work, which made him an unqualified success. During the rating period he had been plagued by a persistent illness and yet had carried on his work and had been productive. He advised this illness was now under control. He had shown the same conscientious application to duty and extreme loyalty to the Bureau during his illness as he had manifested over the years. He was an extremely valuable asset in work involving research and writing. He had indicated no special administrative or executive ability.

By letter dated 5-10-54 he was COMMENDED in view of some very favorable comments that had been received by the Bureau regarding the excellent and forceful talk which he gave during the Internal Security Quarterly Conference held at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The success of this conference, was attributable in no small way to his effective contribution.

On 6-4-54 he was transferred to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

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On 6-7-54 he resumed duties as Supervisor in Charge of the Central Research Unit of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

On 6-8-54 the Director saw him and stated he had just recently returned from Tucson, Arizona, where he had been for some months as a Resident Agent and was endeavoring to regain his health. Mr. Sullivan informed the Director that he felt a great deal better than he did when he left Washington and the Director stated certainly from physical appearances he looked it. Mr. Sullivan was still under medical care but believed he would be completely able to throw off the virus which had been plaguing him for many months.

On 7-7-54 he was advised that he was designated as Inspector on the rolls of the Bureau. This action was effective 7-18-54.

Memorandum dated 7-30-54 reflected that on 7-15-54 and 7-9-54, it was pointed out that arrangements had been made for Mr. Sullivan to be given further medical examinations and treatment at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, that In-Service Training be postponed until he completed this and the Director commented that Sullivan's work was to come second, that every medical facility necessary was to be extended to him. He was sent to Bethesda on 7-12 and 13-54 and advised that a large number of tests had been given him and that the chest specialist at Bethesda were going "all out" to service his needs for which he was grateful. On 7-29-54, Dr. Flipse advised our hospital liaison that to date he had found nothing new to report concerning Mr. Sullivan and stated that if Mr. Sullivan maintained his present relatively good health he did not anticipate any extended period of hospitalization would be necessary. Dr. Flipse commented that he believed it might be possible to do the complete workup on Mr. Sullivan on a strictly outpatient basis.

By letter dated 8-4-54 the Director congratulated him on his thirteenth year as a member of the Bureau family.

By letter dated 9-30-54 he was COMMENDED for his very admirable representation of the Bureau during his lecture before the faculty and cadets of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In this connection the Director's notation reflected "I think Sullivan handled most admirably a most difficult and delicate assignment but he always does fine on any matter assigned him."

Memorandum dated 10-12-54 reflected that Mr. Belmont told Mr. Sullivan that any voluntary overtime on his part should be kept to a minimum. His overtime for June - 1 hour 46 minutes; for July - 1 hour 49 minutes; for August - 3 hours 30 minutes and for September - 5 hours 3 minutes. Mr. Belmont considered his services most valuable to the Bureau and Mr. Belmont could not help but feel that continued excessive overtime on his part would probably be detrimental to his health. Mr. Belmont was going to instruct him that

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his voluntary overtime must be drastically reduced. The Director's notation reflected, "I certainly agree."

Memorandum dated 10-28-54 reflected that Dr. Flipse, U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, telephonically contacted the Personnel Section on that date to advise that he had made arrangements for Mr. Sullivan's admittance to the Naval Hospital and desired that Mr. Sullivan be so notified to report to the hospital on that date. The doctor stated that Mr. Sullivan was experiencing a flare-up in respect to his previous condition which commenced on 10-27-54 and that his symptoms were sore throat, nausea and a fever of 102. The doctor felt it desirable in view of Mr. Sullivan's medical history to be hospitalized so that he could keep a close check on Sullivan's condition. On 10-28-54 a letter of sympathy was directed to him. It is noted that he was released from the hospital on 11-1-54 for home recuperation.

On 11-19-54 he was designated as Section chief in charge of the Central Research Unit in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

By letter dated 11-22-54 he was COMMEDED for his splendid participation in the conference conducted in the New York Office relating to the development of security informants.

Memorandum dated 11-23-54 reflected that his name was added to the list of those authorized to classify, declassify, upgrade or downgrade defense information.

By letter dated 12-7-54 he thanked the Director for recommending that he participate in the Conference on In-Service held 12-2, 3 and 4-54. He advised that the Conference had worked out a new and most promising In-Service program. This letter was acknowledged on 12-13-54.

Memorandum dated 1-25-55 reflected that Dr. Flipse contacted SA [] and stated that he had discharged Mr. Sullivan 11-1-54, but "left the door open" to him for further examination and treatment in the event of subsequent flare-ups. He summed Sullivan's case up as one reflecting a low grade bronchial condition and stated such condition may reactivate itself from time to time as the result of infections from different bacteria and although unable to find the organism which his Arizona physician identified, he was of the opinion that any one of a number of bacteria may cause recurrent bronchial flare-ups. Various sputum tests revealed different bacteria from time to time and he said Mr. Sullivan had no bronchial tube disease. He felt that Mr. Sullivan's condition did not warrant referral to the National Institute of Health at that time. He believed the best course of action to take when future flare-ups occur was to refer Mr. Sullivan to him for further examination and treatment.

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His daily average overtime for February, 1955 was 4 hours 52 minutes.

On 3-13-55 he received a basic increase to \$12,150 per annum in GS-15.

On 3-31-55 Mr. Belmont rated him SATISFACTORY and said he was Chief of the Central Research Section. He had a uniquely excellent knowledge of Communism in all its phases. He had the ability to analyze quickly and incisively the devious applications of Communistic practices in the infiltration of various groups in all walks of life and, even more important, he had an unusual capacity for being able to present clearly and concisely to other, both through lectures and through research papers, his interpretations. His abilities were not limited to the Communist Party. In the field of research, he had been able to apply both his unusual ability and his techniques to the many problems assigned to him. During the rating period, he represented the Bureau on a number of occasions in appearing before schools and special forums being held by other branches of the Government, as well as before groups of citizens. His file was replete with letters of commendation from high-ranking Government officials throughout the country. His latest physical examination on 3-23-55, resulted in his being certified for strenuous physical exertion and the use of firearms. He had exhibited definite administrative ability and possessed qualifications for further development along administrative and executive lines.

His daily average overtime for March, 1955 was 3 hours 22 minutes.

By letter dated 4-25-55 the Director congratulated him upon the birth of his son.

His daily average overtime for April, 1955 was 4 hours 31 minutes.

By letter dated 5-20-55 Congressman James E. Van Zandt expressed his appreciation to the Director for assigning Mr. Sullivan to appear before the Congressman's Naval Reserve Brigade on 5-18-55. This letter was acknowledged on 5-24-55.

His daily average overtime for May, 1955 was 3 hours 35 minutes.

By letter dated 6-6-55 he was COMMEDED for his quick thinking on 5-28-55 when he tackled the individual who had broken into the home of one of his neighbors and held him for the Arlington Police. The Director commented in this connection, "I think Sullivan handled the situation excellently under the circumstances." His daily average overtime for June, 1955 was 1 hour 50 minutes.

On 7-17-55 he received a uniform promotion to \$12,420 per annum in GS-15.

His daily average overtime for July, 1955 was 4 hours 32 minutes.

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By letter dated 8-4-55 the Director congratulated him on his fourteenth anniversary as a member of the FBI.

During an Inspection of the Domestic Intelligence Division in August, 1955, Inspector Tamm said he was sincere, conscientious and dependable. He was thoroughly interested in the activities of his Section and was a completely loyal Bureau official. He had a helpful attitude. He was alert to ways in which his Section could assist the Field and other Divisions at the Seat of Government. He had no problems and was available.

His daily average overtime for August, 1955 was 4 hours 3 minutes.

|| On 9-11-55 he was promoted to Grade GS-16, \$12,900 per annum.

On 9-14-55 the Director saw Mr. Sullivan who called to express his appreciation for his recent promotion to Grade GS-16. The Director told Mr. Sullivan that he had done an outstanding job in his duties as Chief of the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division, and that the Director was happy the Bureau could promote him in grade and salary. The Director took occasion to advise him of the contemplated efforts of the Bureau to procure a book to be written upon the history of the FBI, in view of the fact Mr. Sullivan had been working upon a project of gathering together background information which could be used in such a book. The Director also stressed to him the need for absolute objectivity in the preparation of the monograph upon which he was now working, dealing with the activities of the Fund for the Republic. The Director also discussed with him the recent papers and charts brought to the Bureau by General Trudeau and which had been discussed with General Trudeau by Assistant Director Belmont and Inspector Sullivan. The Director stated that when the several priority projects, upon which he was now working, had been taken care of, the Director would, of course, want this material left by General Trudeau with the Bureau carefully analyzed and thorough research made into the same in order that the Bureau might determine what further action should be taken.

His daily average overtime for September, 1955 was 5 hours 10 minutes; October, 2 hours 16 minutes; November, 1 hour 22 minutes; December, 3 hours 21 minutes; January, 1956, 2 hours 38 minutes; and February, 3 hours 6 minutes.

On 3-31-56 Mr. Hennrich rated him SATISFACTORY and said his responsibilities entailed complicated and involved research into all phases of the Bureau's security work and involved the preparation of monographs and summary memoranda on some most delicate subjects. Under Sullivan's guidance the Section had turned out a tremendous volume of well-

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coordinated, helpful studies most of which had gone to the field and had been of particular assistance to the Agents handling security matters. He was a hard working, alert Section Chief who got the most out of the personnel in his Section. Sullivan had a brief flare-up of a bronchial condition in October, 1955. He was hospitalized for examination. In March, 1956 he was certified by the Naval Medical Center as qualified for strenuous exertion.

His daily average overtime for March, 1956 was 2 hours 56 minutes; April, 3 hours 44 minutes; May, 3 hours 34 minutes; June, 2 hours 2 minutes; and July, 3 hours 46 minutes.

On 8-4-56 the Director congratulated him on his fifteenth anniversary with the FBI.

His daily average overtime for August, 1956 was 2 hours 31 minutes; September, 5 hours 6 minutes; October, 4 hours 20 minutes; November, 2 hours 59 minutes; December, 3 hours 26 minutes; January, 1957, 4 hours 22 minutes; and February, 4 hours 29 minutes.

On 3-10-57 he received a Uniform Promotion to \$13,115 per annum in GS-16.

On 3-31-57 Mr. Moore rated him EXCELLENT and said he had a most effective personality and personal appearance and was a recognized authority, both within and outside the Bureau, with regard to the subject of communism. His outstanding ability in the research field had enabled him to give proper guidance to the personnel working under him. Monographs and memoranda prepared had covered some of the most difficult and involved matters within the Bureau's jurisdiction and the work was always presented in an excellent fashion. His efficient administration of the section had been shown by the volume and quality of the work produced. He was capable of and interested in administrative advancement. He was, however, outstanding in the research field and did extremely valuable work administering research programs. He also was outstanding as a lecturer in the security field.

His daily average overtime for March, 1957 was 3 hours 28 minutes; April, 2 hours 6 minutes; and May, 2 hours 59 minutes.

It is noted the Bureau has received numerous letters of appreciation from outside officials commending SA Sullivan on his lectures.

His daily average overtime for June was 3 hours 01 minute, and for July was 2 hours 41 minutes.

By letter dated 8-2-57 the Director congratulated him on the occasion of his Sixteenth Anniversary with the Bureau.

His daily average overtime for August was 3 hours 15 minutes.

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His daily average overtime for September, 1957, 3 hours 53 minutes and October, 3 hours 58 minutes.

By letter dated 11-8-57 he was COMMEDED for the extensive assistance rendered by him in the preparation of a manuscript on communism in the United States.

By letter dated 11-21-57 he was COMMEDED in connection with the success of the series of conferences on training Bureau personnel in the development and handling of security informants.

His daily average overtime for November, 1957, 3 hours 33 minutes and December, 3 hours 46 minutes.

On 1-12-58 he received a basic increase to \$14,430 per annum in GS-16.

His daily average overtime for January, 1958, 4 hours 31 minutes.

On 2-19-58 he was COMMEDED for his highly exemplary attitude for reporting for work on 2-18-58 notwithstanding the extremely hazardous travel conditions as a result of a snow storm.

His daily average overtime for February, 1958, 8 hours 18 minutes.

On 3-31-58 Mr. Moore rated him EXCELLENT and added that he had represented the Bureau before many extremely important groups and had done an outstanding job. Representatives of those groups had been most praiseworthy of his talks. He is capable of and interested in administrative advancement. He had unique talents, however, in the research field and was doing an outstanding job in his present position.

His daily average overtime for March, 1958, 11 hours 30 minutes (he worked 4 calendar days); April, 1 hour 33 minutes; and May, 3 hours 37 minutes.

His daily average overtime for June, 1958, was 2 hours 56 minutes; and for July, 4 hours 7 minutes.

By letter dated 8-4-58 he was CONGRATULATED by the Director for his Seventeenth Anniversary with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

By letter dated 8-28-58 he was COMMEDED for his outstanding work in connection with the Director's recent address, "The Law And the Layman,"

His daily average overtime for August, 1958 was 2 hours 31 minutes.

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On 9-7-58 he received a Uniform Promotion to \$14,670 per annum in Grade GS-16.

By memorandum dated 9-30-58 Mr. Sullivan submitted a strong unqualified denial of an allegation made during an inspection of the Domestic Intelligence Division that he had called into his office a married female employee, believed to be Catholic, and asked why she did not have any children and was she engaging in birth control. He also stated that he had never at any time issued instructions that no employee was to leave his desk except at the appointed "break" periods, that candy, chewing gum, etc were not to be kept in desks, or that employees must give a specific, detailed account of the personal nature of their illnesses when they claim sick leave. In this connection, the Director commented "I can well understand Sullivan's indignation. It is just as I anticipated-a vicious and malicious lie. I see nothing to be gained by further pursuing this matter. I have complete confidence in Sullivan's integrity and good judgment. H."

His daily average overtime for September, 1958 was 2 hours 48 minutes.

On 10-31-58 he received a Grade Promotion to \$15,375 per annum in Grade GS-17.

His daily average overtime for October, 1958, was 3 hours 48 minutes.

By letter dated 11-4-58 he thanked the Director for his promotion to GS-17.

His daily average overtime for November, 1958, was 2 hours 56 minutes.

By memorandum dated 12-16-58 Mr. Sullivan advised during the past two to three months, he had kept over 20 lecture assignments in various parts of the country. Some of these had been quite concentrated in that they had been given within a few days of one another. It was believed that this concentrated lecture schedule during the recent past was a very good thing in view of the smear attack delivered against the Bureau by the "Nation" magazine, the "New York Post," et cetera. It was Sullivan's opinion that in 1959, if more normal conditions prevailed for the Bureau, his lectures should be spaced approximately three weeks apart from one another and probably limited to about 10 to 15 lectures rather than the 20 to 25 outside lectures scheduled this season. Mr. Sullivan was looking over the lectures given by his own Section very carefully and was developing two of his men who would be able to substitute for him in the event that he was unable to give one of his lectures scheduled because of the pressure of work in his own Section or for other related reasons. The Director noted, "Sullivan has done a remarkably fine job but he has carried too much, both for his physical well being and for his supervisory responsibilities at the Seat of Government. There must be more selectivity of speeches and better spaced."

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His daily average overtime for December, 1958, was 2 hours 18 minutes.

On 1-27-59 he was COMMEDED and through him, the personnel who so capably assisted in the analysis of the article which appeared in "The Nation."

His daily average overtime for January, 1959, was 7 hours and 6 minutes; and February, 4 hours 4 minutes.

On 3-24-59 he was COMMEDED and through him, the personnel of the Central Research Section for their fine work in connection with a special project for the Director.

On 3-31-59 Mr. Tolson rated him OUTSTANDING and said he was available for assignment wherever his services were needed, and could be counted on to do his utmost for the Bureau in any assignment. He had unique ability in the research field and had done outstanding work in this field for many years.

His daily average overtime for March, 1959, was 3 hours 19 minutes; and April, 1 hour 50 minutes.

By letter dated 5-4-59 he was advised that an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$400.00 had been approved for him in recognition of his Outstanding performance for the period of 4-1-58 to 3-31-59.

By letter dated 5-6-59 Mr. Sullivan thanked the Director for the Outstanding performance rating and for the incentive award.

His daily average overtime for May, 1959, was 2 hours 29 minutes; and June, 4 hours 38 minutes.

On 7-7-59 he was COMMEDED for the splendid fashion in which he handled himself during a number of appearances which he made before different groups in the Seattle Division during the latter part of June.

His daily average overtime for July, 1959, was 3 hours 27 minutes.

On 8-4-59 he was CONGRATULATED upon his Eighteenth Anniversary with the Bureau

His daily average overtime for August, 1959, was 2 hours 20 minutes; and September, 2 hours 18 minutes.

On 10-28-59 he was COMMEDED for the splendid work he did in the supervision of the preparation of an article relating to matters of interest to the Bureau in the security field.

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His daily average overtime for October, 1959, was 1 hour 30 minutes; November, 2 hours 43 minutes; December, 1959, 3 hours 9 minutes; January, 1960, 1 hour 58 minutes.

He was COMMENDED on 2-12-60 for his outstanding contributions to the preparation of an article which should prove to be of inestimable value to the Bureau in the security field.

His daily average overtime for February, 1960, was 2 hours 18 minutes.

On 3-31-60 Mr. A. H. Belmont rated him OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1960, was 3 hours 21 minutes.

On 4-13-60 he was COMMENDED and, through him, the personnel under his supervision for the high caliber of a brief concerning a matter of great interest to the Bureau in the security field.

His daily average overtime for April, 1960, was 3 hours 41 minutes.

On 5-1-60 he received a Uniform Promotion to \$15,615 per annum in GS-17.

On 5-10-60 he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$400 in view of his Outstanding performance rating for the period of 4-1-59 to 3-31-60. In a letter to the Director dated 5-13-60 he expressed appreciation for the Outstanding Performance Rating and the Incentive Award.

His daily average overtime for May, 1960, was 5 hours 8 minutes.

|| On 6-3-60 he was promoted to the position of Chief Inspector, \$17,500 per annum in Grade GS-18.

By letter dated 6-3-60 he was COMMENDED for the excellent job he was doing in handling lectures, speeches and radio and television assignments. His intelligent and enthusiastic approach to those matters was noteworthy, reflected his sincere interest in the Bureau's work, and his extremely effective services were a distinct credit to the Director and to the Bureau.

On 6-8-60 he saw the Director at which time he called to express his appreciation for his recent promotion and his designation as Chief Inspector. The Director stated he was one of our seasoned executives and had contributed materially to the improved public relations of the Bureau and the Director told him he was quite happy the Bureau could give this recognition to him.

It is noted by letter to the Director, dated 6-8-60, he expressed his appreciation for the promotion.

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His daily average overtime for June, 1960, 2 hours 28 minutes.

On 7-10-60 he received a Basic Salary Increase to \$18,500 per annum in Grade GS-18.

His daily average overtime for July, 1960, 2 hours 55 minutes.

On 8-4-60 the Director forwarded his personal note and his heartiest congratulations on the occasion of Mr. Sullivan's 19th anniversary with the FBI.

His daily average overtime for August, 1960, 2 hours 3 minutes; September, 1960, 3 hours 45 minutes.

On 10-3-60 SAC W. Mark Felt of the Kansas City Office stated he had the privilege of listening to the address of Mr. Sullivan before "Project Survival," which was sponsored by the Navy League at the Olathe Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kansas. He noted Mr. Sullivan made an unusually fine impression on the audience and numerous favorable comments were received.

During an inspection of the Domestic Intelligence Division in October, 1960, Inspector E. C. Williams stated Mr. Sullivan was not interviewed formally in view of numerous special commitments which took him outside the city. However, based on the operations of the section and one brief discussion with Mr. Sullivan, the Inspector concurred with the many favorable comments made by Mr. Belmont. The Inspector noted he had heard Mr. Sullivan speak on the subject of communism before a citizens group in Kansas and he performed very capably and the reception of his address was most warm. He was obviously completely loyal and dedicated and his administrative potential was considered excellent.

On 10-21-60 the SAC McMahon, New Haven, advised that he had accompanied Mr. Sullivan at a lecture before members and guests of the Yale University Political Union at New Haven, Connecticut, on the subject "Communism, Education and the FBI," and based on personal observation and comments received from various persons, Mr. Sullivan was exceptionally well prepared, excellently presented, and most favorably received and accepted by the audience. Favorable publicity was also received.

His daily average overtime for October, 1960, 5 hours 55 minutes.

On 11-25-60 the SAC, Philadelphia, F.A. Frohbose, advised Mr. Preston Parr, Dean of Students at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, had been most laudatory in all his comments concerning an address by Mr. Sullivan on "Patriotism" which was held for all of the Deans of Colleges in the State of Pennsylvania. He further noted many other favorable comments had been received.

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His daily average overtime for November, 1960, 4 hours 22 minutes.

By letter dated 12-12-60 he was COMMENDED for the outstanding attitude he exhibited in reporting for duty on that date despite the extremely hazardous travel conditions in the area due to a snow storm.

His daily average overtime for December, 1960, 3 hours 33 minutes.

By letter to the Director, dated 1-18-61, U. S. District Judge, James A. Walsh, advised how much he and several thousand other Tucsonans enjoyed Mr. Sullivan's lecture presented at the Sunday Evening Forum on 1-15-61 in Tucson, Arizona. He noted when the moderator closed the question period, the audience arose and gave him a standing ovation and all with whom he had discussed the lecture since then had expressed their feeling of pleasure and profit for having attended. The Judge's letter was acknowledged on 1-26-61.

By memorandum dated 1-27-61 Mr. Sullivan advised during 1960 he gave 68 lectures on communism throughout the United States, and for the first 6 months of 1961 he had 53 lectures scheduled. During this period, he had been developing other men in the Central Research Section to handle lectures. With Bureau permission, he intended to be highly selective in the lectures accepted, reducing greatly the number of his public appearance, and he would like to devote more of his time to substantive, administrative, and policy work. This was approved by the Director.

His daily average overtime for January, 1961, 1 hour 37 minutes.

On 2-13-61 SAC Teague, Miami Office, advised he was present during a speech by Mr. Sullivan before the Dade County Bar Association, it was an excellent speech, and was attended by an estimated 650 people. He advised he had received numerous calls from attorneys who were present, remarking on the fine quality of the speech and the excellent impression made by Mr. Sullivan.

It is noted in January, 1961, Mr. Sullivan advised he was accepting an invitation to be a Research Associate of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, of the Stanford University, Stanford, California, for it was evident it would be helpful to his lecturing and would in no way conflict with Bureau policy. He noted Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, Director of the Hoover Institution, was a close personal friend of his. This was approved by the Bureau.

His daily average overtime for February, 1961, 4 hours 1 minute.

By letter to the Director, dated 3-3-61, SAC Mason, of the Cincinnati Office advised Mr. Sullivan did a magnificent job in the Southern Ohio

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area in connection with seminars on Communism. His presence in that area at various universities, civic and other groups, had been a marvelous piece of FBI public relations and he was a wonderful speaker. Mr. Mason's letter was acknowledged on 3-10-61.

On 3-6-61 SAC Powers of the Baltimore Office advised Mr. Sullivan did an outstanding job in speaking before a student group at Johns Hopkins University on the subject of Communism in the United States. It was apparent from the comments after the talk that his observations were enlightening to many.

By letter dated 3-8-61 he was COMMENDED for his excellent participation in a series of seminars recently held in the Cincinnati Division. He did an exceptionally fine job as principal speaker and his performance had certainly enhanced the prestige of the FBI.

On his 1961 Annual Performance Rating Mr. Belmont rated him OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1961, 3 hours 56 minutes.

By letter dated 4-20-61 he was presented an INCENTIVE AWARD, in the amount of \$500.00, in recognition of his superb services for the period 4-1-60 to 3-31-61 which had merited an Outstanding performance rating. The Director expressed his sincere appreciation for the unusually competent, dedicated and thorough manner in which he had handled his numerous and heavy responsibilities during the past year.

His daily average overtime for April, none recorded, May, 2 hours 20 minutes.

By letter dated 5-23-61 he was CENSURED inasmuch as a careful analysis had been made of the facts relating to the responsibility for the incorrect statement which appeared in the FBI pamphlet, "Communist Target - Youth," which was prepared by an employee under his supervision and there was a definite failure in the Central Research Section to fully and completely verify the documentation of the statement in question. As chief of this section it was his responsibility to insure that such matters were handled properly and there was a failure on his part to satisfactorily fulfill this responsibility in this instance.

|| On 6-2-61 he was designated Assistant Director of the Domestic Intelligence Division with no change in grade or salary.

Memorandum dated 6-8-61 reflected approval was given for him to resign as a member of the Screening Committee in view of his increased responsibilities, requiring his presence at the desk.

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His daily average overtime for June, 3 hours 35 minutes; July, 3 hours 11 minutes; August, 3 hours 21 minutes.

By letter dated 8-4-61 he received his Twenty-Year Service Award Key which was personally presented by the Director on 7-24-61. A photograph taken at this time was subsequently forwarded to Mr. Sullivan.

His daily average overtime for September, 5 hours 18 minutes; October, 6 hours 21 minutes.

By letter dated 10-11-61 he was COMMENDED in view of the effectiveness of his speech entitled, "The Menace of Communism" which he gave before the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference in Montreal, Canada.

By letter dated 10-16-61 Mr. Sullivan, and members of his working committee, the Keymen and all of the individuals were COMMENDED for the enthusiastic support given to the 1961 United Givers Fund campaign which formally began on 10-2-61.

Memorandum dated 11-9-61 reflected he was requested to give explanations along with other Assistant Directors as to why he did not appear before the In-Service class on 10-23-61. The Director noted, "I consider it most important that the top executives appear before training classes unless some very substantial reason prevents it." Mr. Tolson stated, "Hereafter, any failure of an Asst. Dir. to appear as scheduled when he is in town should be reported by the Training Div. with an explanation."

His daily average overtime for November, 5 hours 16 minutes; December, 3 hours 21 minutes.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN DECEMBER, 1961, Inspector J. T. Haverty stated he had taken an aggressive, enthusiastic approach to his new assignment and had proven to be a firm but fair administrator. He enjoyed the respect of his subordinates. The various functions of the office were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE.....	VERY GOOD
INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS.....	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS.....	VERY GOOD

By letter dated 1-2-62 he was advised the results of the inspection and instructed to take corrective action where necessary.

His daily average overtime for January, 4 hours 35 minutes; February, 2 hours 52 minutes; March, 4 hours 38 minutes.

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On 3-31-62 Mr. Belmont rated him OUTSTANDING.

By letter dated 4-25-62 he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 for his outstanding performance from 4-1-61 to 3-31-62.

His daily average overtime for April, 2 hours 45 minutes; May, 2 hours 49 minutes; June, 3 hours 48 minutes.

By letter dated 6-8-62 he was CENSURED inasmuch as he and his subordinates in the Domestic Intelligence Division were derelict in failing to promptly advise the Administrative Division of the recent death of the mother of [redacted] in order that the Director could express his sympathy without delay to this loyal employee of many years of service. The Director noted "Astrocious & callous handling all along the line." b6
b7c

By letter dated 7-9-62 he was CENSURED inasmuch as he and his subordinates in the Domestic Intelligence Division had been grossly derelict in handling the Espionage case relating to Dr. Robert Soble. There was a failure to take effective measures to prevent the escape of this convicted subject from the United States and this matter was not submitted to the Director for his (Director) decision. It was noted Soble was known to be a dying man, and it was felt any surveillance of him would greatly embarrass the Bureau and subject us to repeated criticism by unfriendly press men, and possibly some friendly press men. In this connection the Director noted "They are unfriendly any way whatever we do." "We have already been the object of ridicule & criticism & there will be more of it. The tragic thing is that Sullivan et al could see no dereliction in it."

His daily average overtime for July, 4 hours 41 minutes; August, 2 hours 27 minutes.

By letter dated 8-3-62 the Director congratulated him on his Twenty-First Anniversary with the Bureau.

His daily average overtime for September, 4 hours 28 minutes; October, 2 hours 37 minutes.

By letter dated 10-4-62 he was COMMENDED for his outstanding performance in directing the investigation of the Espionage case involving [redacted]

On 10-14-62 he received a Basic Salary Increase to \$20,000 per annum in GS-18.

By letter dated 11-20-62 he was COMMENDED for his exceptionally fine services in directing the investigation of the Cuban Sabotage matter involving [redacted] and others.

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DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1962, Inspector J. K. Ponder stated he was a learned, capable, hard-working administrator who enjoyed the respect and cooperation of his subordinates. He exhibited an aggressive and enthusiastic approach to his assignment. The various functions of the office were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE.....	VERY GOOD
INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS.....	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS.....	EXCELLENT

By letter dated 12-12-62 he was advised of the results of the inspection and instructed to take corrective action where necessary.

His daily average overtime for November, 4 hours 30 minutes; December, 2 hours 27 minutes.

Memorandum 12-6-62 reflected Mr. Sullivan stated since he had been in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division he had carried two loads (1) the responsibility for the administration and work of this Division, and (2) a rather extensive lecture - contact program. He did not feel physically he could do this indefinitely; he would like to devote more and more of his time to administration and also more of his weekend time to the Advisory Committee on Training of which he was a member. Unless advised to the contrary, he would assume no more public lectures would be assigned to him. Mr. Belmont stated "I think Sullivan has done a tremendous amount of good thru his speeches. Due to his other duties I agree he should be used selectively on future speeches." Mr. Tolson and the Director concurred.

By letter dated 12-14-62 agents of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED through him for their assistance in handling a special project of interest to the Bureau in the security field. RE
Registration Act - Dominican Republic

His daily average overtime for January, 2 hours 52 minutes; February, 2 hours 52 minutes.

By memorandum dated 2-27-63 Mr. Sullivan extended his views regarding the fine Special Agent personnel. It was believed that as a whole our Agents were not only making a substantial contribution to the Bureau but were also making a commendable contribution to the life of their communities. The Director noted "I believe Sullivan makes a truly penetrative observation."

On 3-31-63 Mr. Belmont rated him OUTSTANDING.

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His daily average overtime for March, 3 hours 49 minutes.

By letter dated 4-9-63 he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 for his outstanding performance from 4-1-62 to 3-31-62.

His daily average overtime for April, 2 hours 17 minutes; May, 2 hours 21 minutes; June, 2 hours 19 minutes; July, 2 hours 20 minutes.

By letter dated 7-5-63 he was COMMENDED for his superb over-all direction of the handling of the Espionage-Conspiracy case involving [redacted] and others.

By letter dated 8-2-63 the Director congratulated him on his Twenty-Second Anniversary in the FBI.

His daily average overtime for August, 2 hours 5 minutes; September, 3 hours 24 minutes.

By letter dated 9-26-63 he was COMMENDED for the superior manner in which he talked on the subject "Communism: The Greatest Challenge of our Time" before the conference of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

His daily average overtime for October, 3 hours 50 minutes; November, 4 hours 17 minutes.

By letter dated 11-1-63 he was COMMENDED for the superior manner in which he supervised the investigation at the Seat of Government of the Espionage case involving [redacted] and others.

By letter dated 12-13-63 he was CENSURED inasmuch as the results of the inquiry recently made concerning the investigation and supervision of an extremely important case had been reviewed and it was apparent that a number of glaring shortcomings were found. The investigation was not carried out with the penetrativeness and thoroughness required by FBI standards and these deficiencies certainly reflected inadequate supervision by his division. In addition to certain delays, including the handling of a critical interview, there was a failure to place the subject's name in the Security Index. The reasons submitted by him and his subordinates for handling the matter in the way they did had been thoroughly reviewed but they did not justify the existing delinquencies. This is in connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

Memorandum 12-13-63 reflected the Director extended his thanks to him for working on 11-25-63 in connection with the emergency occasioned by the assassination of the President.

By letter dated 12-19-63 he was COMMENDED for his over-all direction of the preparation of the report and brief occasioned by the assassination of the

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President.

His daily average overtime for December, 4 hours 36 minutes; January, 2 hours 55 minutes; February, 4 hours 18 minutes; March, 4 hours 29 minutes.

On 12-11-63 the Bureau was advised Governor Terry Sanford wanted to know if the Bureau had any evidence that any faculty member of any of our state supported colleges or the university were members of the Communist Party or were Communist sympathizers. On a confidential basis Governor Sanford was advised by the Charlotte Office that the Bureau records contained no indication any member of the Communist Party was presently teaching in North Carolina educational institutions. In this connection the Director stated "You can't give Sanford any information on a confidential basis." The Director also commented concerning this action, "This went much too far. We have not investigated N. C. schools & therefore can't vouch for them." On 3-7-64 according to the Raleigh News and Observer and other news media, Governor Sanford made the statement that the FBI recently reported to him that there was not one single communist or communist sympathizer on any faculty, or a communist sympathizer in any student body, of any state supported University or College in North Carolina. His statement far exceeded the information given to him and it was felt he violated confidence. The Director noted "I don't think so. We just had no business in giving him anything." It was felt this matter was undoubtedly politically motivated and any inquiries received would be met with no comment. The Director stated "We should have done this all along. Sanford merely wanted to drag FBI into a nasty political mess & has succeeded in doing so." In connection with the above, Mr. Sullivan advised regarding instructions given to Charlotte Mr. Sullivan called the Charlotte Office and talked to ASAC Walters, who was told that we could not comply with Governor Sanford's request; however, the matter should be handled courteously so that the Governor would be satisfied that we weren't brushing him off. He was told that either he or SAC Joseph L. Kissiah should personally contact Sanford in this matter and explain to him the confidential nature of the Bureau files.

By letter dated 4-10-64 personnel of the Domestic Intelligence Division were **COMMEDED** through him for their assistance in such a competent and effective fashion in handling the exceedingly large number of Bureau tours during the past Easter Season.

By letter dated 4-20-64 he was **CENSURED** for failure to fulfill his responsibilities as the results of an official inquiry into the handling of a request received by the Charlotte Division in December, 1963, from the Governor of the State of North Carolina for certain information. He was derelict in not insuring that he was aware of all the information in the Bureau's files pertinent to the matter in question before taking action and he was also at fault in not having submitted a memorandum with recommendations for the Director's approval before the matter was decided.

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His daily average overtime for April, 4 hours 2 minutes.

Mr. Belmont rated him OUTSTANDING on his 1964 annual performance report and in recognition thereof he received a CASH AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 by letter dated 5-1-64.

His daily average overtime for May, 2 hours 35 minutes; June, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Effective 7-5-64 he received a Basic Increase to \$24500. per annum in GS-18.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, JULY 1-21, 1964, INSPECTOR H. Lynn Edwards stated Mr. Sullivan commanded respect and confidence of personnel, was dedicated, loyal, enthusiastic, displayed progressive outlook, and had vast knowledge of complex security field. He was well suited for his present responsible position of leadership. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE.....	VERY GOOD
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS.....	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS.....	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS.....	EXCELLENT

By letter dated 8-3-64 he was advised of the results of the above inspection and instructed to take corrective action where necessary.

By letter dated 7-28-64 the personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division who contributed to the blood donor program during the past fiscal year were COMMENDED, through him.

His daily average overtime for July, 2 hours 24 minutes.

By letter dated 8-4-64 the Director congratulated him on his 23rd Anniversary in the Bureau.

By letter dated 8-4-64 the personnel in the Division who discharged their duties so effectively in handling certain special assignments during the weekend of July 25-26, 1964, were COMMENDED, through him.

(U) By letter dated 8-31-64 he was COMMENDED for his fine guidance and direction of the investigation in connection with the success achieved in the case. (S)

His daily average overtime for August, was 3 hours 17 minutes; September, 4 hours 6 minutes; October, 3 hours 17 minutes; November, 4 hours 5 minutes; December, 2 hours 30 minutes; January, 1965, 3 hours 12 minutes; February, 3 hours 39 minutes.

On 3-31-65, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

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His daily average overtime for March, 1965, was 3 hours 3 minutes.

By letter dated 4-7-65, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 in recognition of his 1965 Outstanding Performance Rating.

His daily average overtime for April, 1965, was 2 hours 40 minutes.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN APRIL-MAY, 1965, Inspector H. L. Edwards commented that Mr. Sullivan was loyal, dedicated, enthusiastic, progressive, had vast knowledge of complex security field, maintained broad, nonprovincial perspective. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE	... VERY GOOD
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS VERY GOOD
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS VERY GOOD
CONTACTS EXCELLENT

He was advised of the results of this inspection by letter dated 5-21-65, and instructed to institute corrective action as recommended by the Inspector.

By letter dated 5-10-65, he was CONGRATULATED BY THE DIRECTOR on winning an Alumni Recognition Award from American University.

His daily average overtime for May, 1965, was 3 hours 19 minutes.

By letter dated 6-16-65, he was COMMENDED for the outstanding manner in which he directed the tremendous volume of work at the Bureau incident to the crisis in the Dominican Republic.

By letter dated 6-16-65, employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED through him for their competent assistance in connection with the work at the Bureau incident to the crisis in the Dominican Republic.

His daily average overtime for June, 1965, was 1 hour 49 minutes; July, 1 hour 53 minutes.

By letter dated 7-8-65, he was COMMENDED for his excellent appearance before the 14th Retraining Conference of the FBI National Academy Associates of New England in Rockland, Maine, during the month of June, 1965.

By letter dated 8-4-65, the Director CONGRATULATED him on his Twenty-fourth Anniversary of service in the FBI.

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His daily average overtime for August, 1965, was 2 hours 18 minutes; September, 2 hours 38 minutes.

Effective 10-10-65, he received a Basic Increase to \$25,382 per annum in Grade GS-18.

His daily average overtime for October, 1965, was 3 hours 13 minutes.

By letter dated 11-23-65, he was COMMENDED for his supervision from the Seat of Government of the Bureau's work relative to the retrial of the Communist Party, USA, for failure to register.

His daily average overtime for November, 1965, was 2 hours 20 minutes; December, 1 hour 41 minutes.

By letter dated 1-31-66, he was COMMENDED for reporting for duty on that date despite adverse weather and travel conditions in the area.

His daily average overtime for January, 1966, was 3 hours 14 minutes; February, 3 hours 35 minutes.

By letter dated 3-23-66, he was COMMENDED for his over-all supervision of a detailed study project. (Contacts between Representatives of the Soviet Union and Members or Staff Personnel of the United States Congress.)

On 3-31-66, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1966, was 2 hours 50 minutes.

By letter dated 4-7-66, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 in recognition of his 1966 Outstanding Performance Rating. He expressed appreciation for this rating and award in a letter to the Director dated 4-14-66.

By letter dated 4-21-66, the clerical employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their excellent assistance in handling Bureau tours during the past Easter Season.

His daily average overtime for April, 1966, was 2 hours 44 minutes.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN MAY, 1966, INSPECTOR HARRY J. MORGAN of the Inspection Division commented he was extremely loyal, highly competent, a man with vision and great depth. He had broad knowledge of the vast complex field of security. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE ...	VERY GOOD
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS	EXCELLENT
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS	GOOD
CONTACTS	EXCELLENT

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He was subsequently advised of the results of the inspection conducted in May, 1966, and instructed to institute corrective action as recommended by the Inspector.

His daily average overtime for May, 1966, was 2 hours 42 minutes.

By memorandum dated 6-24-66, he advised that due to the special work in the Division he had cancelled his vacation with his family in New Hampshire. In connection with this the Director noted, "Real Dedication!"

His daily average overtime for June, 1966, was 2 hours 59 minutes; July, 3 hours 3 minutes.

Effective 7-3-66, he received a Basic Increase to \$25,890 per annum in Grade GS-18.

On 7-6-66, the Director presented him with the Bureau's Twenty-five-Year Service Award Key in recognition of his Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Service in the FBI which would occur on 8-4-66. He expressed his appreciation for this honor in a letter to the Director dated 7-8-66.

By letter dated 8-31-66, he was COMMENDED for the superior manner in which he performed relative to the preparation of comprehensive policy briefs concerning a confidential matter of interest to the Bureau. (RE: Briefs on Microphones and Wire Taps, Administrative Matter.)

By letter dated 8-31-66, the employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for the splendid work done in connection with the preparation of comprehensive briefs of interest to the Bureau on a confidential matter. (RE: Microphones and Wire Taps.)

His daily average overtime for August, 1966, was 46 minutes; September, 1 hour 19 minutes; October, 1 hour 8 minutes.

By letter dated 9-20-66, employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their excellent services in conducting tours of facilities during the past summer.

By letter dated 11-14-66, the clerical staff in the Latin-American Section were COMMENDED through him for their excellent performance during the past two months.

The Director saw him on 11-16-66, prior to his (Sullivan) inspection trip to the Asiatic office and the Manila Office. The Director stressed to Mr. Sullivan the desire to have him make a very penetrative examination in order to see whether sufficient work was being produced to maintain these distant offices.

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His daily average overtime for November, 1966, was 3 hours 42 minutes; December, 1 hour 25 minutes; January, 1967, 3 hours 21 minutes; February, 1 hour 43 minutes.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION DURING FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1967, Assistant Director Felt stated that Mr. Sullivan had great comprehension and depth in the overall security field. He was most competent and considered extremely loyal. He had respect of his subordinates and was qualified to continue on his present assignment. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE	VERY GOOD
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS	EXCELLENT
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS	EXCELLENT

By letter dated 3-21-67, he was advised of the results of this inspection and was instructed to institute any corrective action recommended by the Inspector.

On 3-31-67, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1967, was 2 hours 7 minutes.

By letter dated 4-7-67, employees in his Division were COMMENDED, through him, for effectively conducting tours of Bureau facilities during the Easter Season.

By letter dated 4-10-67, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 in recognition of his 1967 Outstanding Performance Rating.

His daily average overtime for April, 1967, was 2 hours 35 minutes; May, 1 hour 53 minutes.

By letter dated 6-6-67, he was CONGRATULATED upon receipt of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws bestowed on him by the American University at its Commencement on 6-4-67.

His daily average overtime for June, 1967, was 2 hours 43 minutes.

On 7-13-67, he was advised to COMMEND the personnel in his Division who so ably assisted in a recent critical work load situation in the Nationality Unit of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

By letter dated 7-27-67, supervisors in his Division were COMMENDED through him for their direction from the Seat of Government/a matter of considerable significance to the Bureau in the security field. (RE: Middle East Situation, Internal Security-Middle East.)

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His daily average overtime for July, 1967, was 2 hours 2 minutes.

By letter dated 8-4-67, the Director CONGRATULATED him on his Twenty-sixth Anniversary in the Bureau's service.

By letter dated 8-9-67, employees in the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their splendid participation in the Bureau's Blood Donor Program during the Fiscal Year 1967.

By letter dated 8-9-67, personnel in his Division were COMMENDED through him for their splendid efforts in connection with information which was presented to the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

His daily average overtime for August, 1967, was 37 minutes.

By letter dated 9-29-67, the Director expressed appreciation to him for his remarks concerning the Director's speech made at the Convention of the Former Agents Society.

His daily average overtime for September, 1967, was 2 hours 40 minutes.

As a result of a Basic Increase effective 10-8-67, his salary was increased to \$27,055 per annum in Grade GS-18.

His daily average overtime for October, 1967, was 2 hours 3 minutes.

By letter dated 11-2-67, he was COMMENDED, and through him, employees in his Division in connection with the effective manner in which the work incident to a recent demonstration in the Washington, D. C., was handled.

His daily average overtime for November, 1967, was 10 minutes.

By letter dated 12-21-67, the Director expressed appreciation to him and to two Agents in his division for the complimentary remarks made by Major General Wesley C. Franklin, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence in connection with the recent demonstrations at the Pentagon.

His daily average overtime for December, 1967, was 47 minutes; January, 1968, 2 hours 15 minutes; February, 1 hour 55 minutes.

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN FEBRUARY, 1968, INSPECTOR DONALD W. MORLEY stated he was highly competent, possessed vast knowledge of complex security field, inspired respect and confidence of associates, was extremely dedicated, enthusiastic and was qualified

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to continue in his assignment. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE ...	VERY GOOD
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS	EXCELLENT
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS	EXCELLENT

By letter dated 3-7-68, he was advised of the results of this inspection and was advised to institute any corrective action as recommended by the Inspector.

On 3-31-68, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1968, was 2 hours 20 minutes.

By letter dated 4-2-68, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500.00 in recognition of his 1968 Annual Performance Rating which was OUTSTANDING.

By letter dated 4-17-68, the employees in the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their excellent work in handling the voluminous data engendered by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

His daily average overtime for April, 1968, was 2 hours 49 minutes.

By letter dated 5-22-68, three Agents in the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED through him for their fine services in a special conference on Cuban Intelligence Investigations.

His daily average overtime for May, 1968, was 2 hours 29 minutes; June, 1 hour 51 minutes.

By letter dated 7-2-68, employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their splendid services in handling a very high volume of work engendered by the Poor People's Campaign.

As a result of a Basic Increase effective 7-14-68, his salary was increased to \$28,000 per annum in Grade GS-18.

By letter dated 7-19-68, employees in the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their exemplary participation in the Bureau's Blood Donor Program during fiscal year 1968.

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His daily average overtime for July, 1968, 1' 01"; August, 1' 33".

By letter dated 8-2-68, the Director CONGRATULATED him on his Twenty-seventh Anniversary of service in the FBI.

By letter dated 9-25-68, the personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division were COMMENDED, through him, for their capable performance in connection with the preparation of a monograph entitled "The Politics of Street Revolutionists."

By letter dated 9-30-68, he was COMMENDED, and through him, employees in the Domestic Intelligence Division in connection with the excellent handling of the investigation of a matter of interest to the FBI in the security and racial field. (Re: Democratic National Convention).

His daily average overtime for September, 1968, 3' 52"; October, 1' 12"; November, 1' 33"; December, 1' 23".

By letter dated 12-19-68, the personnel who participated so effectively in connection with briefing sessions for selected police instructors regarding organizations and individuals of great interest to the Bureau in the racial field, were COMMENDED through him.

His daily average overtime for January, 1969, 2' 10"; February, 2' 25".

On 2-23-69 he received a Basic Increase to \$30,239 per annum in GS-18.

On 3-31-69 he was rated OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1969, 3' 52"; April, 3' 26"; May, 2' 35".

DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN MAY, 1969, INSPECTOR EDWARD J. HAYES stated he was highly competent, dedicated, enthusiastic with vast comprehension of the overall security field. He had the respect of his subordinates and was qualified to continue in his assignment. The various functions of the Division were rated as follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE ...	EXCELLENT
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONS	EXCELLENT
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	VERY GOOD
PERSONNEL MATTERS	VERY GOOD
CONTACTS	EXCELLENT

By letter dated 5-26-69, he was advised of the results of the inspection and was advised to institute any corrective action as recommended by the Inspector.

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By letter dated 6-9-69, employees were COMMENDED, through him, for their noteworthy services in connection with police training briefings regarding racial matters.

His daily average overtime for June, 1969, 1' 19"; July, 2' 10".

By letter dated 7-1-69, employees were COMMENDED, through him, for their capable participation in connection with a confidential matter of extreme importance to the FBI in the security field. (RE: Martin Luther King, Jr.)

On 7-13-69 he received a Basic Increase to \$33,495 per annum in GS-18.

By letter dated 8-4-69, the Director CONGRATULATED him on his Twenty-eighth Anniversary of service in the FBI.

His daily average overtime for August, 1969, 1' 48".

By letter dated 9-11-69, the personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division who performed so capably in giving tours of the FBI facilities during the past season, were COMMENDED through him.

His daily average overtime for September, 1969, was 2'34"; October, 1'39"; November, 4'8"; December, 1'58".

Effective 12-28-69, he received a Basic Increase to \$35,505 per annum in Grade GS-18.

His daily average overtime for January, 1970, was 2'30".

By letter dated 2-24-70, he was COMMENDED for the expert overall direction he afforded a matter of extreme importance to the FBI in the security field. (RE: Internal Security-Russian)

His daily average overtime for February, 1970, was 2'57".

On 3-31-70, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

His daily average overtime for March, 1970, was 3'42".

DURING ANNIVERSARY OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION IN APRIL, 1970, Mr. Felt stated Mr. Sullivan was highly competent, dedicated, enthusiastic, with excellent comprehension of the overall security field. He had respect of his subordinates and was qualified to continue in his present assignment. The various functions of the division were rated as

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

follows:

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MAINTENANCEEXCELLENT
SPECIFIC DIVISION OPERATIONSEXCELLENT
- ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONSFAIR
PERSONNEL MATTERSVERY GOOD
CONTACTSEXCELLENT

The FAIR rating afforded Administrative Operations was based mainly on an incident which was detected involving an airtel to 16 field offices with substantial impact on Agent manpower which was initialed out at section level when higher authority should have been obtained. He was advised of the results of this inspection by letter dated 4-24-70, and was instructed to take corrective action as recommended.

His daily average overtime for April, 1970, was 1'48"; May, 2'54"; June, 2'; July, 2'10".

Effective 8-1-70, he was designated Assistant to the Director, \$36000 per annum with no change in Grade.

By letter dated 8-4-70, the Director congratulated him on his Twenty-ninth Anniversary of service in the FBI.

By letter dated 8-21-70, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$250.00 for his exceptionally meritorious services during the period of time the Director was away from Washington. He expressed appreciation for this award.

His daily average overtime for August, 1970, was 2'4"; September, 1'35"; October, 2'2"; November, 1'59"; December, 1'49"; January, 1971, 1'41"; February, 1'47"; March, 1'40".

Memorandum dated 3-3-71, requested approval for a letter which he directed to Senator George McGovern concerning an attack which McGovern made on the Director and the Bureau. Approval was granted for mailing this letter.

By letter dated 3-17-71, the Director thanked him for his letter of 3-17-71, concerning his testimony before the Appropriations Committee.

By letter dated 3-24-71, he was CENSURED inasmuch as he shared in the failure to notify Attorney General of the burglary of the Media Resident Agency following the incident.

On 3-31-71, his services were rated OUTSTANDING.

By letter dated 4-5-71, he received an INCENTIVE AWARD in the amount of \$500 in recognition of his 1971 Outstanding Performance Rating. B.

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated 4-7-71, the Director expressed appreciation to him for his letter of 4-5-71, commenting on the current series of attacks on the Director and the Bureau.

His daily average overtime for April, 1971, was 2'13"; May, 3'8"; June, 1'29"; July, 1'14".

On 8-4-71, he celebrated his Thirtieth Anniversary of service in the FBI. His Key was presented to him by the Director.

~~SECRET~~

FBI PERSONNEL STATUS FORM.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE 2/1/61

MY STATUS WITH RESPECT TO THE ITEMS BELOW IS AS FOLLOWS:

(A) NAME: **WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN** (B) DATE OF BIRTH: **5/25/12** (C) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: **215-44-8138**

(D) MARITAL STATUS: ☐ SINGLE ☒ MARRIED ☐ DIVORCED ☐ SEPARATED ☐ WIDOW ☐ WIDOWER

SPOUSE: NAME (maiden if female) **[REDACTED] Sullivan** AGE **57**

RESIDENCE ADDRESS IF IT DIFFERS FROM YOURS **same**

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT **Housewife**

5 (E) NAMES OF YOUR IMMEDIATE RELATIVES: (if deceased, so state) (use supplemental sheet if necessary)

[illegible]

7-NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 11 1971

Зона

(Please type or print)

Name (As it appears on Bureau rolls)

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

Date

8/15/60

Check one:

SA ☒

SAA ☐

Date of Birth

5/25/12

EOD

8/4/41

Education

Name of School	Location	Dates		Degree (Give descriptive title, i.e., BS in Civil Eng.)
		From	To	
College American University	Wash., D. C.	1936		A. B. Major History Minor Philosophy & Political Science
Graduate School Boston College Graduate School	Newton, Mass.			Masters in Education
State Teachers College	Fitchburg, Mass.			Major Education
George Washington University	Wash., D. C.			Minor
Miscellaneous or Special Schools (Include Vocational and Radio Schools)				

List all college courses studied in mathematics, engineering and sciences, including chemistry, physics, biology, radio, communications, etc., regardless whether degree obtained. (Use supplemental sheet if necessary.)

Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours

BARS:

Federal _____ Year _____ State _____ Year _____ CPA (State) _____ Year _____

Other _____

Foreign Language and Dialects

(Evaluate your proficiency in each phase as Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Unsatisfactory.)

Name of Language	Read	Write	Speak	Understand	Translate

Source of Proficiency

Name of Language	Native Tongue	Bureau School	Academic	No. Yrs. Studied	Foreign Assignment	Bur. Test Taken	
						Yes	No

If you can handle any foreign language or languages fluently with little or no hesitation, and without use of a dictionary specify same.

If you have had any TRAINING or EXPERIENCE in the writing field including newspaper reporting, writing for a periodical, and creative writing of any kind, set forth as follows:

Training College Courses	No. of Hours	Experience	Period of Experience

67-NOT RECORDED
10 AUG 23 1960

[Handwritten signature]

Previous Employment

Type of work and in what capacity	Proficiency	Period of Experience
Teaching	Good	

Vocations and Avocations

(Give detailed information regarding any special knowledge, abilities, talents, hobbies, trades, etc., you possess, including athletics.)

Vocation or Avocation	Professional	Amateur	Proficiency	Period of Experience

If you feel your experience in any of your previous employments, vocations or avocations is sufficient so that you could use it as a cover in an undercover assignment, identify same.

Foreign Travel

List all foreign countries you have traveled in; in what capacity, and period there.

Military Training

Active duty: Branch _____ Dates of Service _____ Rank _____

Specialized Military Training _____

Are you interested in Foreign Assignment? ☐ Yes ☐ No Location desired _____

Typing ability _____ W.P.M. Have you passed Bureau test? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Shorthand ability _____ W.P.M. Have you passed Bureau test? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name of Shorthand system you use _____

Practical Experience in Radio

(State degree of proficiency and length of time spent)

Amateur Radio _____ Licenses Held _____

Commercial Radio Operator _____

Radio, Television or Sound Repairman or Technician _____

Experimenter or other _____

International Morse Code: Transmit _____ W.P.M. Receive _____ W.P.M.

Technical Knowledge of any Electronic Devices _____

Miscellaneous

List any other information, qualifications and accomplishments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty For Private Use To Avoid
Payment Of Postage, \$300



William C. Sullivan

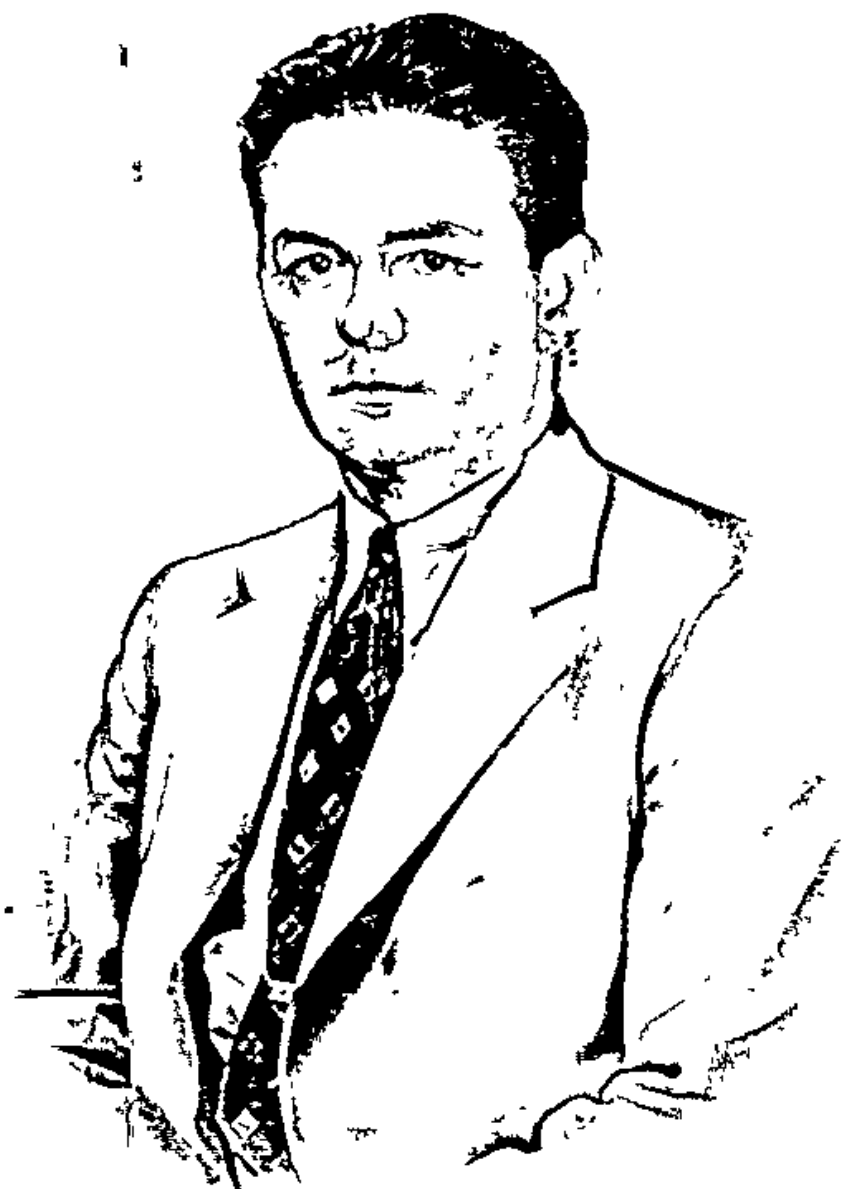
444
Mr

42

SEP 64

71

360



^{William}
Sullivan, Wm. C.

Class # 1



Sullivan, William C.
Class #1

Aug 19. 41
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT

DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Green Road, Bolton, Massachusetts

April 8, 1941.

SIR:

I hereby make application for appointment to the position indicated by check mark, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and for your use in this connection submit the following information:

Special Agent (Law Trained)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	**
Special Agent (Accountant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	**
Special Employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	**
Stenographer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Typist	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Translator	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Messenger	<input type="checkbox"/>	**
Laboratory Technician*	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Student Fingerprint Classifier	<input type="checkbox"/>	

(This application should be typewritten if possible)

(Indicate by check)

1. Name in full (please print) SULLIVAN WILLIAM CORNELIUS
(Family name) (Given name) (Middle name)
- (a) Female applicants must furnish maiden name _____
2. Legal residence GREEN RD. BOLTON. MASSACHUSETTS
3. Mail and telegraphic address BOLTON. MASS. Phone No. 9-4
4. Complete date of birth 5/25/12 Weight 160 Height 5-6 Color White
(Without Shoes)
5. Place of birth Bolton. Massachusetts
6. (a) Father's name William (b) Father's birthplace Ire
(c) Present address Bolton.
7. (a) Mother's maiden name O'Connell (b) Mother's birthplace Ire
(c) Present address Bolton
8. If you were not born in United States, how long have you lived here? _____
9. Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes
10. If naturalized, date and place of naturalization 6.1.33 Bolton
11. Are you single, married, widowed, separated, or divorced? Single
(Specify)
12. If your husband (or wife) is employed, state where employed _____
13. Number of children, if any _____
14. Are you entirely dependent on your salary? Yes
15. To what extent are you financially indebted to others and to whom? No debts

*Specify exact title of position sought as Laboratory Technician:

**Positions of Special Agent (Law Trained), Special Agent (Accountant), Special Employee, and Messenger for male applicants only.

See details on separate description sheets which will be furnished on request.

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FOR OFF.

16. Education: (Please Print.)

	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	FROM-	TO	DIPLOMA OR DEGREE RECEIVED
(a) Elementary	Emerson Grammar School Bolton, Mass.	1919	1924	
	Name Houghton Junior School Address Bolton, Mass.	1924	1927	Diploma
(b) High school equivalent	Hudson H.S., Hudson, Mass.	1927	1930	Diploma
	Bucksport Academy, Maine	1930	1931	"
(c) College or technical	Name American University Address Washington, D. C.	1932	1936	A. B. Degree Degree Honors Class Honors
	Boston College, Mass.	1938	1941	
	State Teachers			
	Graduate study - part time	All course work completed		M. S. Degree Education pending acceptance of thesis
(d) Foreign Languages Give degree of proficiency as to speaking, reading, writing	Spanish and French			
	These subject studied some year ago. Proficiency now low			
(e) Miscellaneous	Four year government course in ACCOUNTING			
	" " " " " FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW			

17. Give names of clubs, societies, and other similar organizations of which you are a member:

Bolton Grange, Bolton, Mass. Bolton Recreational Club, Bolton, Mass.
Bolton Athletic Association, Bolton, Mass. Central Mass. Police Association

18. Have you been admitted to the Bar, if so specify No

19. Describe any physical defects, including extent of defective vision, if any
None

20. Health record for the past 3 years (give number of days and nature of serious illness):

Good --- no serious illness

* Applicants for Laboratory Technician positions should list in detail scientific courses pursued, using an insert if necessary and give title of any Master's or Doctor's Thesis prepared.

21. Experience: (Please print)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION AND KIND OF WORK	FROM--	TO--	ANNUAL SALARY
Name <u>Town of Bolton, Mass.</u> Address <u>C/O Mr. Blynn E. Davis</u>	Teacher	1938		900
Name <u>Superintendent of Schools</u> Address <u>P.O. Bldg., Boston, Mass.</u>	Principal	1937	1941	2000
Name <u>U. S. Internal Revenue Ser.</u> Address <u>Other Experience</u>	Revenue (Field Div.) Officer			
Name <u>Other Experience</u> Address <u>OTHER EXPERIENCE</u>				
Name <u>Town of Bolton, Mass.</u> Address <u>(Term expires 1942)</u>	Chairman of School Board	1939	1941	None
Name <u>Towns of Harvard, Stow, Carlisle, Littleton and Bolton, Mass.</u> Address <u>(In 1939, Secretary of this same Board)</u>	Chairman of Joint School Board	1940	1941	None
Name <u>Town of Bolton, Mass.</u> Address <u>Chairman of Civilian's Defense Committee</u>		1940 to date		None
Name <u>Member of Mass. State Guard</u> Address <u>Associate Member of Draft Board #53, Mass.</u>				
Name <u>Experience as public speaker</u> Address <u></u>				

22. Specify any arrests (include traffic arrests)

None of any type

22 A. Specify any arrests of immediate family

None of any type

23. Have you ever been a defendant in any court action?

No

Specify

24. Give five personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees, or school teachers), more than 30 years of age, who are householders or property owners, business or professional men or women (including your family physician, if you have one) of good standing in the community, and who have known you well during the past 5 or more years. (Please print.)

NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	NUMBER OF YEARS ACQUAINTED	BUSINESS ADDRESS
1. <u>Mr. John More</u>	<u>Maryland</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>Room 5302</u>
2. <u>Mr. Howard P. Davis</u>	<u>212 Parker St., (and Bolton, Mass.)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Dept. of Justice Bldg., 9th & Pa., Washington, D.C.</u>
3. <u>Mr. Charles F. Wissenbach</u>	<u>Newton, Centre, Mass.</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Same as residence, Newton and Bolton, Mass.</u>
4. <u>Mrs. Reuben Randall</u>	<u>U. S. Postmaster Bolton, Mass.</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>Bolton, Mass.</u>
5. <u>Mr. James P. McDonald</u>	<u>Bolton, Mass.</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Office of Town Accountant</u>
6. <u>Dr. Alfred Madden</u>	<u>Pearl St., Clinton, Mass.</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Clinton, Mass.</u>
7. <u>Mrs. Arthur Hawks</u>	<u>Bolton, Mass.</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Bolton, Mass.</u>

24 A. Give residence addresses for past five years.

Green Road, Bolton, Mass.

Harvard Rd Bolton

26. List the name of any relatives now in the Government and where employed:

U.S. Postal Dept., Mansfield, Mass.

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Relationship: brother-in-law

26. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$3000.

27. Are you in a position to accept probationary employment at any time, without previous notice, and if notice is required, how much? Thirty day notice required.

28. In the event of appointment will you be willing to proceed to Washington, D.C., within 30 days' notice and at your own expense? Yes, if appointment is permanent.

29. If appointed are you willing and prepared to accept assignment or transfer to any part of the United States where services are required, for either temporary or permanent duration? Yes

30. Attach unmounted full-face photograph not larger than 3 by 4 1/2 inches. Write our name plainly on back of photograph. Photograph to be taken not more than 30 days prior to date of application. (Application will not be considered complete if such photograph not furnished.)



Respectfully,

William C. Sullivan
(Signature of applicant as usually written)

NOTE.—If the applicant desires to make any further remarks or statements concerning his qualifications or in answer to any question contained in the application, the same should be made on a separate sheet of paper, numbering the remarks in accordance with the original questions.

NOTE.—The following jurat must be subscribed to by all applicants for positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me by the above-named applicant, this 8th day of April, 1941, at city (or town) of Hudson, Mass. county of Middlesex, and State (or Territory or District) of Mass.

[OFFICIAL IMPRESSION SEAL]

August J. Bongiorno
(Signature of officer)
Notary Public
(Official title)

Application will not be considered complete if above jurat not executed.

RE: WILLIAM C. SU GREEN RD., BOLTON, MASS.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT

IN RE: ITEM # 21 EXPERIENCE

By July, 1941 I will have served four years as an investigating officer of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service, Field Division.

This type of work makes mandatory detailed and accurate investigations of all forms of tax violations. Among other things, it includes gathering of evidence, making decisions contingent on evidence acquired, computation of tax obligations and the application of law.

IN RE: ITEM # 16 EDUCATION

All through my school and college days I was active in various sports including, baseball, football, boxing and wrestling.

I attended American University by means of a scholastic scholarship and was graduated with honors.

June 5, 1973

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Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Dear

William C. Sullivan

Your letter to the Department of Justice has been referred to this Bureau and was received on May 30th. While I appreciate the thought prompting you to write, as Acting Director of the FBI, it would not be proper for me to comment regarding the statements allegedly made by Mr. Sullivan. I hope you will understand my position.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

MAILED 5

JUN 5 1973

FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

eft:las (3)

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Baise _____
Mr. Barnes _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Mr. Conny _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mr. Eardley _____
Mrs. Hogan _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 19 1973

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JUN 4 5 46 PM '73

Ref 4714

Gm/PA

eft

(Pa)

6164
D. B. G. 1003

Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Gebhardt	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Thompson	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Baise	_____
Mr. Barnes	_____
Mr. Bowers	_____
Mr. Herington	_____
Mr. Conmy	_____
Mr. Minz	_____
Mr. Eardley	_____
Mrs. Hogan	_____

RE 100-1

May 30 8 14 PM '73 May 28, 1973

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM
ORON

Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention Director:

Dear Sir:

I recently read some very volatile statements in the press by Mr. William C. Sullivan, formerly in the employ of the F.B.I., and who is now Director of National Narcotics Intelligence. He not only stated that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, his former boss, was a mental case the last two or three years of his life but accused him of black-mailing men in public office to serve his purpose. What documentation has Mr. Sullivan furnished to back up his outrageous charges? If this man is guilty of the statements attributed to him by the press, concerning Mr. Hoover, then he should be removed from the Federal payroll at once (not shifted to another job or department) and I insist that this be done.

As a taxpayer, I do not wish to be FORCED to pay the salary of any man or woman who is guilty of such a vicious, unwarranted and apparently unfounded attack upon a person who is unable to defend himself. Why did Mr. Sullivan withhold such statements until after Mr. Hoover's death?

Yours very truly,

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted]
Ft. Worth, Texas. 76107

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b7C

[Redacted]
Ft. Worth, Tex. 76107

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: DIRECTOR

67-20518-238
Searched _____ Numbered _____
2 JUN 14 1973

EXP. PROC.
MAY 30 1973

21 MAY 30 1973
CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

The Attorney General

July 17, 1973

REC-82

Director, FBI

4631

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM FBI FILES
BY SENATOR LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR.

- 1 - Mr. Jacobson
- 1 - Congressional Services Office
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - [REDACTED]

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You have previously been advised of the request of Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., for a list of all work done by the FBI's Intelligence Division at the request of Mr. Robert C. Mardian while he was Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. This request apparently emanates from a conversation Senator Weicker had with William C. Sullivan, former Assistant Director of the Intelligence Division of the FBI.

Upon prior agreement with then Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus and Senator Weicker, a meeting was held at the Senator's office on July 9, 1973. Present were Senator Weicker, [REDACTED] Chief Legislative Assistant for the Senator, [REDACTED] Counsel to the Senator on the Committee to Investigate Campaign Activities; Mr. Sullivan, and Inspectors Willie C. Law and James J. Dunn, Jr., of the FBI.

Senator Weicker and his staff members advised they are seeking information regarding requests for investigations made of the FBI's Intelligence Division by the White House and the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice during the period November 1, 1970, through November 1, 1972. They expressed a specific interest in cases they described as "political" in nature and, as an example, they several times mentioned the FBI investigation of the daughter of Congressman [REDACTED] (Investigation of [REDACTED] was initiated by the FBI in October, 1970, when allegations were received that while a student in France she became interested in the world communist movement and associated closely with a Portuguese national involved in the Portuguese Underground, described as a communist movement. Congressman [REDACTED] was contacted by a representative of the FBI on November 5, 1970, and advised of the allegations concerning his daughter. A limited discreet investigation of [REDACTED] failed to develop any

MAILED 3
JUL 18 1973
A-FBI

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Cong. Serv.
Corr. & Com.
Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

7/19/73
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SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

88

FILED IN

The Attorney General

substantial information to support the original allegations. However, three documents pertaining to this case were stolen during the burglary of the FBI's Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency on March 8-9, 1971. Congressman [] was again contacted on March 24, 1971, and advised that no further pertinent information concerning his daughter was developed during the investigation of her. He was also advised of the theft of documents concerning the investigation of his daughter. Subsequently, information contained in the stolen documents appeared in a number of newspaper articles and Congressman [] publicly criticized the FBI's domestic security work.)

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During the meeting of July 9, Senator Weicker was advised that while the FBI does conduct investigations upon referral from the White House and the Internal Security Division, it has no way of determining what the Senator and his staff would consider "political" as distinct from other investigations. It was pointed out that the Senator had previously been advised of the enormous task involved if the FBI were to attempt to identify investigations initiated at the request of the White House or the Internal Security Division. Senator Weicker agreed that he did not feel this was warranted.

Senator Weicker then requested to be furnished a list of individuals and organizations which had been the subject of electronic surveillances conducted by the Intelligence Division of the FBI at the request of the White House or the Internal Security Division during the above-mentioned period as well as the basis for these surveillances. He specified he was interested in only surveillances of U.S. citizens and organizations and excluded such groups as the Students for a Democratic Society, the Weatherman, the Communist Party, USA, the Black Panther Party, and individual members of these groups.

Senator Weicker stated that within the next few days he would forward to the FBI a letter setting forth names of individuals and he wishes the FBI to advise him what individuals on this list were investigated by the Intelligence Division at White House or Internal Security Division request and the reasons for conducting such investigations.

The Attorney General

During the discussion Senator Weicker and his staff members sought from Mr. Sullivan ways in which the data the Senator is seeking could be retrieved from FBI files. Mr. Sullivan indicated this could only be done through a large-scale file review. They also questioned Mr. Sullivan regarding mail covers utilized by the FBI and he indicated none were conducted during the pertinent period. Senator Weicker also questioned Mr. Sullivan as to any FBI cases which involved illegal breaking and entering during the pertinent period and Mr. Sullivan indicated there were none.

At the conclusion of the meeting in Senator Weicker's office, he requested Mr. Sullivan to remain. Mr. Sullivan subsequently volunteered that his conversation with the Senator dealt with the 17 electronic surveillances, the records of which were recently retrieved by the FBI from the White House office of [redacted] to the President. Mr. Sullivan did not elaborate on specifics of this conversation.

I believe that the disclosure of information from FBI files to Congressmen is a fundamental policy issue. I further believe it is imperative that we do not accede to requests of this nature from any individual Congressman. Surely, if we accede to the request of Senator Weicker at this time, the precedent would be set and it would be extremely difficult to avoid in the future any additional requests he might make as well as similar requests from other members of Congress.

The next question to be raised is that if we do not respond to requests from individual Congressmen, are we to respond to inquiries from chairmen of individual committees?

I believe that the best approach to the fundamental issue of disclosure of information from FBI files to any Congressman or congressional committee can best be worked out through the FBI oversight committee(s) expected to be established in the near future. With regard to Senator Weicker's inquiry, it is focused on the theory that the FBI's Intelligence Division was used by former Assistant Attorney General Mardian and White House staff

The Attorney General

members for "political purposes." Senator Weicker, therefore, is in essence questioning the practices of the FBI with respect to some of its Intelligence Division operations. I am cognizant of your views that the practices of the FBI should be subject to congressional review through the establishment of FBI oversight committee(s) and I have endorsed this concept.

Therefore, unless you raise any objection, when Senator Weicker's letter is received containing the list of names of individuals he wishes to determine were investigated by the FBI, my reply to him will be in essence that any requests he might have with regard to the practices of the FBI's Intelligence Division should be worked out with the FBI oversight committee(s) expected to be established by the Congress in the near future.

NOTE:

b6
b7C

See memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7/13/73, captioned as above, prepared by CEE:bjr.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: June 25, 1973

FROM : R. E. Long *REY/WAF*

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Long
- 1 - Mr. Nuzum
- 1 - Mr. Eardley

SUBJECT: WATERGATE HEARINGS

b6
b7C

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Baise _____
Mr. Barnes _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Mr. Conny _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mr. Eardley _____
Mrs. Hogan _____

llc
[redacted] Investigator, Majority Committee for the Senate Committee Investigating Presidential Campaign Matters, called to inquire if he could be furnished the telephone number for Messrs. W. Mark Felt, William C. Sullivan, and Cartha DeLoach. [redacted] was called at telephone number [redacted] the secretary responded to the Senate Committee on Presidential Campaign and [redacted] was placed on the line. [redacted] was advised that the telephone number of Mr. Felt was 573-3216, the telephone number for Mr. Sullivan could be possibly obtained through the Justice Department, and the telephone number for Mr. DeLoach could possibly be determined through Pepsico at New York City. *llc*

[redacted] advised that he has talked to Mr. DeLoach and would be subsequently calling Mr. Felt.

[redacted] expressed his appreciation for the information and remarked that he would want to talk to them and it is not anticipated that any subpoenas would be issued at this time for their testimony before Senator Sam Ervin's Senate Select Committee.

ACTION:

For information.

REL:ige
(5)

EX-109

REC-3

SL-117

REC-53

137-11119 2462

JUN 28 1973

RECEIVED INFORMATION

llc

7 SEP 20 1973

Memorandum

JUN 13 1973
ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO : Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
The Attorney General

DATE: June 11, 1973
Copy sent to Mr. [unclear] E. WPR

FROM : William C. Sullivan, ^{WCS} Director
Office of National Narcotics Intelligence

SUBJECT: U.S. SENATOR LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR. (R-Conn)

Reference is made to my memorandum of June 1, 1973, wherein I stated that the above-captioned Senator had asked to see me at 2 pm, June 4, 1973.

The Senator was interested in the following areas: First, the use and extent of wiretaps in investigations concerning which I had knowledge. There is no problem here. There was a general discussion.

Second, he wanted to know what my relations were with the former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian. I told him they were official and I had the highest regard for Mr. Mardian's ability, industry and loyalty to this Country. He wanted to know if I had any knowledge of telephone taps or microphones in cases that Mr. Mardian had had in litigation. I advised him that I could not speak on this from memory and suggested that he consult the records of the FBI.

Third, he was next interested in the 17 special wiretaps which we had on White House request. He wanted to know why a newspaper man had to be tapped. I told him that if a newspaperman was publishing very valuable information that had been leaked by tapping him one might learn who the man was in violation of the laws of classification and was leaking the information to the newspaperman. The Senator seemed to recognize that this was a valid point and did not pursue this phase of it further.

The entire conversation was very pleasant and in no time was Senator Weicker anything but fair and cordial in his questioning.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

- 1 - Deputy Attorney General
Joseph T. Sneed
- 1 - Director of Public Information
John W. Hushen

XEROX

JUN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

94-64235-10

Form G-1J
(Rev. 7-7-69)

William C. Sullivan
From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

6/3/73

Deputy Attorney General -----
Solicitor General -----
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General -----
Director of Public Information -----
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust -----
Assistant Attorney General, Tax -----
Assistant Attorney General, Civil -----
Assistant Attorney General, Land & Nat. Resources -----
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal -----
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel -----
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security -----
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights -----
Assistant Attorney General for Administration -----
Director, FBI -----
Director, Bureau of Prisons -----
Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs -----
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization -----
Director, Community Relations Service -----
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration -----
Pardon Attorney -----
Parole Board -----
Board of Immigration Appeals -----
Records Administration Office -----

Attention _____

REMARKS:

Mr. Poll ☒
Mr. Baker ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Cleveland ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. Ford ☐
Mr. Jenkins ☐
Mr. Marshall ☒
Mr. McInnis ☒
Mr. Seay ☐
Mr. Thompson ☐
Mr. Walters ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Baine ☐
Mr. Barnes ☐
Mr. Bowers ☐
Mr. Harrington ☐
Mr. Conmy ☐
Mr. M. ☐
Mr. Eardley ☐
Mrs. Hogan ☐

encl
P1

[Signature]

394-64238-10

16 JUN 22 1973

7 JUL 20 1973

~~EXP. PROC.~~

JUN 15 1973

#31

6-2-11

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JUL 16 1973

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-7178

them to Mr. Hoover and he would send them to the attorney general (John N. Mitchell). As soon as the authorizations were signed and returned, Mr. Hoover would send them to me and

I had the Washington Field Office of the FBI put them on (had the wiretaps applied.) They were perfectly legal at the time they were employed."

THESE TAPS, according to Sullivan and Mardian's testimony, came at a time when the White House was concerned about leaks to news media on the SALT talks. One of the taps on NSC advisor Morton Halperin unintentionally intercepted a phone conversation by Pentagon Papers figure Daniel Ellsberg and disclosure of this tap resulted in dismissal of the government's prosecution of him.

Sullivan told the Star-News, "The product (results of the taps) was sent to the White House. The authorizations and logs of the tapped conversations were kept at the FBI.

"Mr. Hoover told me to keep them in my office and I did."

"I became concerned about these materials in July, 1971 when I made my decision to get on a collision course with Mr. Hoover," Sullivan said. The following month he sent Hoover a long letter itemizing all his policy differences with the FBI director. From that time on, he knew his days were numbered, he added.

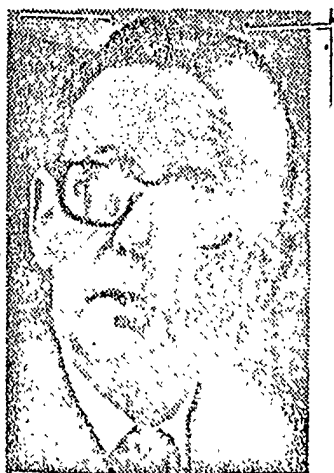
MARDIAN testified that Sullivan came to him to say that he and Mr. Hoover were not getting along well and that he anticipated his removal. Mardian said Sullivan told him about the NSC surveillance logs, de-

scribed them as "very sensitive" and said they should not be kept at the FBI if he was removed.

"I don't know what Mr. Sullivan's recollection is," Mardian told the committee. "My recollection is that Mr. Hoover might use these tapes for the purpose of preserving his position as director of the FBI."

Mardian said he informed Mitchell and subsequently he got a call from either H. R. Haldeman or John D. Ehrlichman at the Western White House telling him the President wanted him to come talk to him. Mardian said he went on the courier plane to San Clemente and there the President directed him to obtain the reports from Sullivan and give them to Ehrlichman.

Sullivan had his final break with Hoover in October, 1971 and returned from leave to find the locks changed on his office door.



WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

Ex-Deputy To Hoover May Testify

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

Star-News Staff Writer

Former assistant to the director of the FBI William C. Sullivan is prepared to testify before the Senate Watergate committee about incidents going back to 1940 in which FBI secret materials were "abused" by the late J. Edgar Hoover.

The possibility that Sullivan might be subpoenaed by the Ervin Committee arose Friday during the interrogation of Robert C. Mardian.

Mardian, a former assistant attorney general and attorney for the Committee to Re-Elect the President, said that Sullivan told him in 1971 he had some wiretap logs which he feared Hoover might use to preserve his position as FBI director.

Senator Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said Sullivan might be called to expand on the wiretap information he gave Mardian and his reasons for fearing it might be misused. Sullivan, it is known, has already had a number of informal meetings with committee officials about the wiretaps and about his contact with former White House counsel John W. Dean III.

INTERVIEWED by telephone at his home in New Hampshire yesterday, Sullivan told The Star-News he had anticipated the committee might subpoena him but said he had not been contacted yet.

If subpoenaed, Sullivan said he would be ready to give the committee examples of abuse of FBI materials by Hoover going back to 1940.

Sullivan's name came up earlier in the Watergate probe when Dean testified he had obtained a memo from Sullivan on orders of President Nixon listing use of the FBI for political purposes in previous administrations. This memo was given to Dean last February, Sullivan said, and included information that the late President Lyndon B. Johnson had ordered a secret FBI investigation in 1968 of Vice President-elect Spiro Agnew.

Other Dean testimony indicated Nixon was convinced the FBI had been tapping him before his first inaugural and had ordered Dean to find out about it from former FBI officials.

PRESUMABLY, if the committee decides to subpoena Sullivan, the questions would center on the 1969-71 wire taps of about 17 National Security Council employees and newsmen as well as the political memo he sent Dean.

Sullivan said the original requests for the 1969-71 taps came to him from the National Security Council, headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger.

"They didn't come all at once but in ones and twos," Sullivan said. "I would take,

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Asst. Dir. ☒
Admin. ☒
Comp. Syst. ☒
Files & Com. ☒
Gen. Inv. ☒
Ident. ☒
Insp. ☒
Intell. ☒
Laboratory ☒
Plan. & Eval. ☒
Rec. Mgmt. ☒
Training ☒
Legal Coun. ☒
Cong. Serv. ☒
Corr. & Crm. ☒
Research ☒
Press Off. ☒
Telephone Rm. ☒
Director Sec'y ☒

Martin Halperin

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) *A-15*
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

63-16062-A
NOT RECORDED

185 AUG 6 1973

File

Date *JUL 22 1973*

File in Martin H. Halperin's Henry A. Kissinger's USDC DDC 63-16062-187-73
8/2
63-16062

PERS. REC. UNIT

• A "no-contact" order is issued by Hoover to all FBI personnel warning them in the summer of 1971 that it was not acceptable for them to contact employees of the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and CBS.

• Hoover's order in 1969 eliminating the jobs of 13 FBI agents assigned to liaison with the CIA, State Department and other government agencies.

• Hoover's insistence that the Communist party of the U.S. was the primary source of racial and campus violence when, in Sullivan's opinion, the domestic Communist party was ineffectual and should no longer be regarded as the major menace to America.

The Star-News was shown a copy of the letter but was not permitted to quote directly from it. It gives a narrative litany of Sullivan's disagreements with Hoover but is devoid of personal invective.

ACCORDING TO Sullivan, the precipitating factor in the running battle he had with Hoover was a speech Sullivan made to UPI editors at Williamsburg, Va., in October 1971, a few months after Sullivan moved up to the third spot in the bureau.

Sullivan drew Hoover's wrath by declaring the American Communist party was not nearly as extensive or effective as it had been in the past. He also said the nation would have faced campus and racial unrest if the Communist party did not exist at all.

This statement outraged Hoover, who for years had trumpeted the domestic Communists as a prime danger, especially in his appropriation requests to Congress. He called Sullivan on the carpet and read him the riot act for this speech, and ordered him never to repeat it.

Sullivan made no more public utterances but continued to press his point of view in memos and face-to-face confrontations with

Hoover. He knew, intimates say, that his days were numbered when he sent the Aug. 28, 1971, letter to Hoover.

Sullivan, who lives in Cheverly, Md., but also has a home at Sugar Hill, N.H., in his native New England, said he had not made any plans for the future.



WILLIAM SULLIVAN

Hoover Feud Figure Leaving Justice Post

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Star-News Staff Writer

William C. Sullivan, who was forced out of the top echelon at the FBI in a celebrated policy dispute with the late Director J. Edgar Hoover, will retire from the Justice Department on June 30.

Sullivan, 61, since last August has been director of the office of national narcotics intelligence at Justice. His organization is being dissolved and will become part of the new Drug Enforcement Administration. Sullivan yesterday sent Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson a letter formally announcing his retirement.

Sullivan was assistant to the FBI Director when he became one of the few men in the bureau who dared to disagree with Hoover on policy matters.

He not only challenged Hoover's judgment but he put it in writing. This clashed Hoover to force Sullivan to retire as No. 3 man in the FBI in October 1971, and to

have the locks on Sullivan's office door changed.

THIS RIFT between Sullivan and Hoover led to headlines last month when it was disclosed that Sullivan, before departing the FBI, sent the logs and signed authorizations for 17 FBI wiretaps to Assistant Atty. Gen. Robert C. Mardian so they would not be used for any improper purpose.

These wiretaps, made between 1969 and 1971 on U.S. officials and newsmen because of security leaks, eventually contributed to the dismissal of the government's case against Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg.

Sullivan said Hoover had told him to keep the files in his office instead of in regular FBI files but never explained why. In October 1971, when the quarrel between Sullivan and Hoover had come to a head, Sullivan passed the documents to Mardian on instructions from Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell. He said he notified his FBI successor, Mark Felt, of the transfer of the documents.

In revealing his retirement, Sullivan said the decision was partly precipitated by the damaging effect of a recent interview in which, he says, he was inaccurately quoted as saying Hoover was senile toward the end of his 48-year career as head of the FBI. Sullivan said he had disagreed with Hoover on many policy decisions but, up to the end, he felt Hoover was "keen as a razor."

SULLIVAN SAID he laid out all his policy differences in a letter to Hoover on Aug. 28, 1971. In the letter, he said, he told Hoover he

thought he was wrong on the following decisions.

• The disciplinary action taken against Special Agent Jack Shaw who resigned in 1970 rather than accept a punitive transfer to Butte, Mont., for writing a private letter critical of some FBI practices. Shaw refused transfer to Butte because his wife was dying of cancer and was blacklisted when

Hoover accepted the "suspension" with prejudice.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Baise _____
Mr. Barnes _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Mr. Conmy _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mr. Eardley _____
Mrs. Hogan _____

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date: JUN 24 1973

File
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3/000

68

63

July 23, 1973

Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Elliot Richardson

Dear Sir:

On May 28th I wrote your department a letter concerning Mr. William C. Sullivan formerly in the employ of the F.B.I., but more recently Director of National Narcotics Intelligence. My letter was given the customary beaucratic brush-off by being passed to another department for reply. On June 5th, Mr. Wm. T. Ruckenhau, then Acting Director of the F.B.I. wrote me the following letter:

"Your letter to the Department of Justice has been referred to this Bureau and was received on May 30th. While I appreciate the thought prompting you to write, as Acting Director of the FBI, it would not be proper for me to comment regarding the statements allegedly made by Mr. Sullivan. I hope you will understand my position."

In my letter of May 28th I did not ask anyone to comment regarding the statements made by Mr. Sullivan. I am now asking you to inform me if Mr. William C. Sullivan is still on the Federal payroll and in what capacity. If I cannot get this information from you I shall be forced to send copies of all correspondence to one of our elected officials in Washington who is responsible to his constituents.

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE

Ft. Worth, Texas. 76107

67-NOT RECORDED

18 AUG 9 1973

(148)

File-4/KCD
Original letter returned to DJ
via Audrey Parnache as Correspondent's
question relates to employment of Sullivan
Dr. DJ and letter originally directed
to DJ and routed to FBI. Correspondent's
letter of 7/23/73 is incorrect (IP3) Letter of 5/78
does ask for comments re statements made
by Sullivan concerning late Dir.
Hoover. PERS. REC. UNIT

Memo for Mr. Jacobson

Re: Meeting Between Senator Weicker, Mr.
W. C. Sullivan and FBI Representatives

or ISD request during above-mentioned period and the basis for these surveillances. He specified he was interested only in surveillances of U. S. citizens and organizations. He excluded the following groups: Students for a Democratic Society, the Weatherman, the Communist Party, USA, the Black Panther Party and individual members of these groups. He was advised that his request would be referred to appropriate Bureau officials.

Senator Weicker stated that within the next few days he would forward to the Bureau a letter setting forth names of individuals and he wanted the Bureau to advise him of any individuals on this list who have been investigated by the ID at WH or ISD request, and the reasons for such investigations. He specifically mentioned cases initiated by the ID and not other Bureau Divisions.

During the discussion, Senator Weicker stated he is a supporter of the FBI and its work but questioned what the Bureau was doing in its investigations of foreign individuals and groups during the above two-year period when he felt its resources were committed to many investigations which he inferred were political in nature. The Inspectors assured the Senator that we were meeting and would continue to meet our responsibilities in all areas of the Bureau's work.

During the discussion, the Senator and the staff members sought from Mr. Sullivan ways in which the information the Senator is seeking, i.e., data on investigations initiated by the ID at WH and ISD request, could be retrieved from Bureau files. Sullivan indicated this could only be done through a large-scale file review. They also questioned Sullivan regarding mail covers used by the Bureau and he indicated the FBI had none during the above-mentioned two-year period. Senator Weicker also questioned Sullivan as to any Bureau cases which involved illegal breaking and entering during the two-year period and Sullivan indicated there were none.

After the discussion in Senator Weicker's office ended, he asked Mr. Sullivan to remain and Mr. Sullivan requested the Inspectors to meet with him after his meeting with Senator Weicker. This meeting between Senator Weicker, his two staff members, and Sullivan took approximately 20 minutes. Sullivan subsequently told the Inspectors that his conversation with Senator Weicker dealt with the 17 electronic surveillances initiated by the ID at WH request. He did not elaborate on specifics of their conversation.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the ID for appropriate handling of Senator Weicker's request.

af

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. JACOBSON

DATE: 7/9/73

b6
b7C

FROM: INSPECTOR J. J. DUNN, JR.

Safeguarding Official Records
SUBJECT: MEETING BETWEEN SENATOR LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR.
(R., Conn.); MR. W. C. SULLIVAN, FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE
DIRECTOR, FBI; AND FBI REPRESENTATIVES, 7/9/73

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conny
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

By memorandum for files 7/2/73, Mr. Ruckelshaus advised of his meeting on 6/29/73 with Senator Weicker regarding the Senator's request for information in FBI files. It was agreed that a meeting between Senator Weicker, Mr. Sullivan and FBI representatives would be beneficial to pinpoint information the Senator is seeking.

On 7/9/73 Inspectors Willie C. Law and James J. Dunn, Jr., of the Inspection Division met with Senator Weicker; Mr. Sullivan; [redacted] Chief Legislative Assistant for the Senator; and [redacted], Counsel to the Senator on the Committee to Investigate Campaign Activities, in Senator Weicker's office.

Senator Weicker and his two staff members advised they are seeking information regarding requests for investigation made of the Intelligence Division (ID), FBI, by the White House (WH) and the Internal Security Division (ISD) of the Department of Justice during the period November 1, 1970 - November 1, 1972. They indicated a specific interest in those cases which might be "political" in nature as distinct from cases which are within the recognized scope of the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. For example, they mentioned several times the daughter of Congressman [redacted] and questioned the basis for FBI investigation of her. The Senator inferred that the only reason she was investigated was because she had travelled to Europe. He had in his possession a document, contents of which were not seen by the Inspectors, which apparently was sent to the Bureau by the Philadelphia Office pertaining to [redacted]. A memorandum regarding [redacted] and the Bureau's interest in her is attached. Inspectors pointed out that we do investigate cases upon referral from the WH and the Department; however, we have no way of determining what the Senator and his staff would consider "political" as distinct from legitimate investigations. It was pointed out by the Inspectors that to identify investigations initiated by the FBI at WH or ISD request would involve a large-scale review of Bureau files and the Senator agreed that he did not feel this was warranted.

REC-62 66-7225-4631 19 1973

Senator Weicker requested he be furnished a list of individuals and organizations which were the subject of electronic surveillances initiated by ID at WH

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Miller

JJD:wmj

JUL 19 1973

CEE

CEE

CONTINUED - OVER

5-TJS

REC. REC. UNIT

February 13, 1974

MR. WILLIAM CORNELIUS SULLIVAN

The following pertains to the former employment in the Federal Bureau of Investigation of captioned individual.

Date of entry on duty: August 4, 1941

EOD title, grade
and salary: Special Agent, Grade CAF 9, \$3200 per annum

Duties performed as Special Agent
following period of training: Investigative, inspection,
and executive duties

Date of separation: October 21, 1971

Reason for leaving: Retired

Title, salary and grade at
time of separation: Assistant to the Director, Level V,
\$36,000 per annum

Memorandum prepared for the Special Investigative Division for transmittal to AEC.

src/pms (5) 67-205182

Based on memo O. E. Coleman to Mr. Cleveland dated 2-11-74, REG:hjc and addendum of the Administrative Division dated 2-12-74, GLM:

Assoc. Dir. — REG:hjc
Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____

Atomic Energy Commission

FEB 14 1974

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 10/18/73

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE WITH ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
SECURITY PERSONNEL, 10/17/73.
EXTREMIST MATTER AND TERRORIST MATTERS.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Adm. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

b6
b7c

Personnel Records
put cc in file of W. C. Sullivan

This is to advise that on 10/17/73 representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) who are concerned with various aspects of security especially as they relate to contractors, subcontractors and AEC facilities came to the Intelligence Division in order to discuss their problems and to get an overall picture of the current extremist and terrorist threat as it would relate to their problems.

During the course of discussions in this matter one of the AEC representatives present (possibly in the AEC Office of Security) mentioned that former Assistant to the Director W. C. Sullivan had been hired as a part-time consultant by AEC and would be at their headquarters in Germantown, Maryland, for two days the latter part of this week. When someone queried as to whether Mr. Sullivan was to be a permanent employee of AEC, he indicated that such would not be the case but that Sullivan's current assignment was of two days duration only.

ACTION:

This is furnished for your information and record purposes.

GCM:fb

REC-6962-P2.3-1-2360

18 OCT 26 1973

7 NOV 12 1973

PERS. REC. UNIT

574/4

b6
b7c

1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Marshall

Mr. Miller

7/31/73

1 - Mr. Mintz (Att: [redacted])

T. J. Smith

1 - [redacted]

SPECOV

William C. Sullivan

In further compliance with the Court Order dated 6/28/73 re MORTON H. HALPERIN, et al, v HENRY A. KISSINGER, et al, U.S.D.C. D.D.C., CIVIL ACTION NO. 1187-73, as reflected by memorandum 7/23/73 from Legal Counsel to the Director (JLW:) (Bufile 63-16062 - serial 13), the original of the following serials of File 65-75085 were furnished to Mr. Edward S. Christenbury, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, for delivery to U. S. District Court:

1x (1st serial in file)	263 (cover memo only)
1 thru 14	264 (the routing slip of 5/12/69 re "attached approved by AG")
14x	
15	301 (cover letter only)(not the Xeroxes of each letter encl.)
19	302
20	303
20x	367
21 thru 25	381
	382 (this includes all the enclosures)
	383
	384
	386

In addition, the 10/6/71 H. N. Bassett to Mr. Callahan memo captioned "WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, Retired 10/6/71, REQUEST FOR BADGE" (Bufile 67-205182-643) and the 10/5/71 Mr. Felt to The Director memo captioned "SENSITIVE FILES" (Bufile 67-205182-647) were included in the submission as the existence of these original documents was brought out in the deposition of former Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus on 7/25/73. These two serials were located in the personnel file of former Assistant to the Director Wm. C. Sullivan.

A Xerox copy of each of the above items was furnished to the Department of Justice.

ACTION: None. For information
Enclosure: copy of affidavit of [redacted]

63-16062

TJS:hd

(7)

1 - Personnel file of Wm. C. Sullivan (67-205182)

~~NOT RECORDED~~

~~SEP 24 1973~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-75085-389

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Dep. AD Adm. ☒
Dep. AD Inv. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☐
Comp. Syst. ☐
Ext. Affairs ☐
Files & Com. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
Inspection ☐
Intell. ☐
Laboratory ☐
Plan. & Eval. ☐
Spec. Inv. ☒
Training ☐
Legal Coun. ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

TO : Mr. Cleveland *WVC*

FROM : O. E. Coleman *DEC*
CORNELIUS

SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN WA 140154
(Former Assistant to the Director)
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT

DATE: 2-11-74

OS 205182

On February 11, 1974, a Personnel Security Questionnaire (copy attached) was received from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) indicating former Assistant to the Director, William C. Sullivan, is to be employed as a Consultant to the AEC Director of Regulations. In this capacity he will have access to highly sensitive and confidential information. This form was submitted to the FBI by AEC for an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant-type investigation.

Mr. Assistant Director for Personnel Security, AEC, Germantown, Maryland, was contacted and he advised that the AEC will accept a service record write-up concerning Mr. Sullivan's employment with the FBI. He further advised that no active investigation by the FBI in this matter is necessary.

ACTION:

This memorandum should be forwarded to the Administrative Division in order that an appropriate service record write-up can be prepared for transmittal to AEC.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Coleman
- 1 - Mr. Holroyd

REC:hjc
(6) *hgc*

SEE ADDENDUM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION PAGE 2

OVER ↓

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

116-472076

67-205182-688

REC-134

3 FEB 28 1974

XEROX

FEB 28 1974

THREE

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TJF:mfs
(2)

8 MAY 3 1974

47

362

Memorandum to Mr. W.R. Wannall
RE: ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC)
REQUEST FOR DATA IN SUPPORT OF
THREAT ANALYSIS TO AEC LICENSED FACILITIES

It was further pointed out to Mr. Sullivan that conferences have been held with AEC officials concerning this matter, including the Regulatory Division of AEC, which concerns itself with AEC facilities in the private sector and which division employed Sullivan as a consultant. Mr. Sullivan said he was aware of this but that these officials have advised him that the data provided was very broad and too general in scope; however, he would confer further with these people and review the data available at AEC, following which he would be back in contact with the Bureau.

In the event Mr. Sullivan contacts Liaison he will be similarly advised as above or in the event he submits his request in writing, it is contemplated that our response would be in the same vein; i.e., that the request is too broad and speculative and that AEC is now getting, as received, any and all information bearing on this matter.

ACTION:

None. For information.

J. Swans

[Handwritten signature] *EM*

wlw

*While I was COP in KCMo.
I had a call from this
group - I agree, their request
is too broad for a definitive
response -
cmk*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W.R. Wannall

FROM : H. A. Boynton, Jr.

SUBJECT: ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC)
REQUEST FOR DATA IN SUPPORT OF
THREAT ANALYSIS TO AEC LICENSED FACILITIES

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
1 - Mr. W.V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall

DATE: 2/26/74

1 - Mr. F.S. Putman
1 - Mr. Boynton
1 - [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Mr. William C. Sullivan (former Assistant to the Director) telephonically contacted SA [redacted] Liaison, 2/22/74 and advised that he has been retained in a consultant capacity to formulate a classified study assessing the potential threat today and 25 years hence to AEC licensed facilities in the private sector (AEC licensed power reactors, etc.). Mr. Sullivan stated that his tenure as consultant will last approximately three weeks beginning in 3/74 and that he desired input from the FBI as to organizations and individuals likely to pose a threat to such facilities. He explained that this would not only include organizations and individuals in the security field but also criminal and organized crime elements which, for one reason or another, would attempt to obtain radioactive material for purposes of making weapons or creating toxic contamination in furtherance of their criminal goals, such as sabotage or extortion.

It was pointed out to Mr. Sullivan that in view of the broad nature of his request, it would be impossible for this Bureau to arrive at any system of retrieval of such data and that, if same were possible, it would be highly speculative with no basis in fact. It was pointed out that this Bureau disseminates to AEC at the Headquarters and field levels any information on receipt indicating a threat to AEC installations or related facilities; further, that our field offices are aware of the critical AEC licensed installations within their territories and have established appropriate liaison with such officials insuring prompt notification of this Bureau of threats or attacks on AEC installations. In addition, each of our field offices, covering AEC facilities, including those in the private sector, have devised a contingency plan with regard to the installation in its territory.

WJM:tdp
(7)

REC-36

CONTINUED - OVER

3 MAR 21 1974

PERS. REC. UNIT

Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire

February 28, 1974

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have been named as a defendant in the attached
Complaint relating to a period of time while I was in
the F.B.I.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will have the
U. S. Department of Justice provide representation for
me.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Sullivan
William C. Sullivan

*Letter sent to
Mr. Wm. C. Sullivan
dtd 3/6/74.
RFO: mah*

*See letter
Rm 5640*

ENCLOSURE

*W #
12W*

EXP. PROC.
MAR 1 1974

REC-11

EX-110

100-447935-211

18 MAR 20 1974

OLC O Rpt

AD Disb...
...

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. Admin.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

March 6, 1974

REC-1

2 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Olmert

100 - 447935 - 211
Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28, 1974, requesting the Department of Justice to furnish representation for you in a suit filed by the Institute for Policy Studies and individuals associated with that institute as it relates to the time you served in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Your request is being furnished the Department of Justice for their consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 23

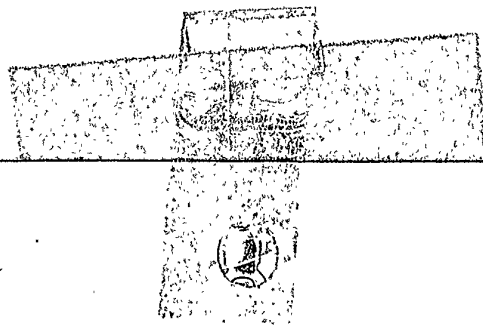
MAR 7 1974

- FBI -

NOTE: This concerns a suit by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) against two Washington Field Office Agents, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Sullivan, as well as other individuals formerly associated with the Executive Branch of the Government. We are presently preparing a litigation report to the Department concerning this matter and when this is submitted we will request the Department to provide representation for Mr. Sullivan, as well as Mr. Tolson and the Washington Field Office Agents.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____

MAR 22 1974
(5)
Bufile: 100-447935



ENCLOSURE

2. IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED TO QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 21, ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET TO BE ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE THE NAMES OF ALL RELATIVES, MOVEMENTS, GROUPS, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS AND DATES OF MEMBERSHIP, GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS OF YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN AND MAKE ANY EXPLANATION YOU DESIRE REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITIES.

NAME ADDRESS FROM TO OFFICE HELD

b6
b7c

Not applicable

22. RELATIVES (Parents, stepparents, foster parents, spouse, divorced spouse or spouses, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, stepbrothers, stepsisters, halfbrothers, halvesisters, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, living or dead; Name of spouse should include maiden name and any other names by previous marriage. If spouse is an alien or if you marry subsequent to the execution of this questionnaire, it will be necessary that data concerning your spouse be furnished on Form AEC-354.)

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	AGE	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
Father	William (NMN) Sullivan		(deceased)	U. S.	U. S.
Mother	Joann Josephine Sullivan (O'Connell)		(deceased)	"	"
Sister	Nellie Sullivan Holland		(deceased)	"	"
Sister	Geraldine Sullivan Curley	69	Hudson, Massachusetts	"	"
Sister	Madeline Sullivan Jackson	69	" "	"	"
Brother-in-law	Roy F. Curley	75	" "	"	"
Brother-in-law	Louis A. Jackson		(deceased)	"	"
Wife		59	Sugar Hill, N. H.	"	"
Son	William Arthur Sullivan		(deceased)	"	"

23. REFERENCES (Name three persons, not relatives or employers, who are well acquainted with you)

NAME IN FULL	BUSINESS AND HOME ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
	U. S. AEC - Bethesda, Md.	2 1/2
	1713 Rock Spring, N. Arlington, Va.	31
	2935 28th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.	30

24. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, CHARGED, OR HELD BY FEDERAL, STATE, OR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES FOR ANY VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL LAW, STATE LAW, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW, REGULATION, OR ORDINANCE? DO NOT INCLUDE ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED BEFORE YOUR 16TH BIRTHDAY. DO NOT INCLUDE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH A FINE OF \$25 OR LESS WAS IMPOSED. ALL OTHER CHARGES MUST BE INCLUDED EVEN IF THEY WERE DISMISSED. No

If your answer is "Yes," give in item 25 for each case:

(A) approximate date, (B) charge, (C) place, (D) action taken

Answer "Yes" or "No"

25. ARRESTS (Include all arrests and fines other than minor traffic violations)

A. DATE	B. CHARGE	C. PLACE WHERE ARRESTED AND NAME OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	D. ACTION TAKEN
Not Applicable			

26. PREVIOUS SECURITY CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION:
A. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INVESTIGATED BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

Yes

Answer "Yes" or "No"

Internal Revenue Service and Fed. Bureau of Investigation
B. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REFUSED CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

No

Answer "Yes" or "No"

If your answer to either question A. or B. is "Yes," please furnish details.

CERTIFICATION

I HAVE READ ALL OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS AND REVIEWED THE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS SET FORTH IN APPENDIX A HEREOF. I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND I UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF MY ELIGIBILITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. I MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO THE U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL BE USED BY THE COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT ITS DUTY TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT, AND WITH KNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT OR OMISSION OF MATERIAL FACT MAY BE SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF MY APPLICATION OR DISMISSAL AFTER EMPLOYMENT; FURTHER, THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY BE PUNISHED AS A FELONY UNDER SECTION 1001, TITLE 18, U. S. CODE.

2/6/74 Bethesda, Md.

(USUAL SIGNATURE OF PERSON FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRE) (Sign original only) (DATE AND PLACE WHERE SIGNED)

TO BE FILLED OUT BY AGENCY OR FIRM EMPLOYING

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES (Description should not reveal classified information)

Consultant, Director of Regulation

NAME OF AGENCY OR FIRM

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

ADDRESS

WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO:

RESTRICTED DATA YES NO

DATE FROM-TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	TYPE OF WORK	ADDRESS (Where employed)	REASON FOR LEAVING
1973	Insurance Crime Prevention Institute Westport, Connecticut	Asst. Dir. of Operations	Westport, Conn.	Accepted other employment
1972 -	U. S. Dept. of Justice Washington, D. C.	Dir., Office of Nat'l. Narcotics Intelligence	Washington, D. C.	Retired
1971 - 1941	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Asst. to Director	Washington, D.C.	"
1941 - 1937	Internal Revenue Service	Investigator	Boston, Mass.	Accept other employment

16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP (Include all present membership and all past membership during the last 15 years in all organizations, except labor unions and religious organizations not covered by Question 17 below.)

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	FROM-	TO-	OFFICE HELD
Belonged to no organizations during this time. In the past, belonged to Boy Scouts of America and to the National Grange (Agricultural organization).					

17. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450? (For your convenience, there is attached to this questionnaire as Appendix A, the current list of such organizations. Appendix A is hereby made an integral part of this Personnel Security Questionnaire.)

No

Answer "Yes" or "No"

18. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?

No

Answer "Yes" or "No"

19. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?

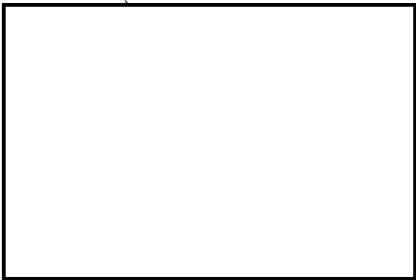
No

Answer "Yes" or "No"

20. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?

b6
b7C

Item 22: Relatives

<u>Relation</u>	<u>Name in Full</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Country of Birth</u>	<u>Present Citizenship</u>
Son	William Joseph Sullivan	22	St. Anselm College, Manchester, N. H.	U.S.	U.S.
Son		18	St. Anselm College, Manchester, N. H.	U.S.	U.S.
Daughter		24	University of U.S. Connecticut Dental College		U.S.
Mother-in-law	Amy Hawks (deceased)				
Father-in-law	Arthur Hawks (deceased)				
Brother-in-law	Melvin Hawks (deceased)				

Form AEC-1

(8-68)

Exception to Standard Form 86 approved
by Bureau of Budget, 5-65
AECM 2301UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS—All sections must be completed. Write "None" when applicable. Type or print all answers. If space is not adequate for complete answers, use the additional space provided under Item No. 27. All addresses must show street number, street, city, and State.

1. NAME (Last, first, middle)		5. DESCRIPTION			
Sullivan, William Cornelius		MALE OR FEMALE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES
		Male	5'6"	148	Blue
2. ALL OTHER NAMES (Include maiden name, names by former marriages, and dates that names were used)		6. (Check which) <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOW (ER) <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED (DATE & PLACE OF DIVORCE)		7. BIRTH DATE	MONTH DAY YEAR
None				May	25 1912
3. PRESENT RESIDENCE (Street and Number, City and State) DATE		8. BIRTHPLACE (City, county, State, and country)			
Sunset Road 1971 Sugar Hill, New Hampshire present		Bolton, Massachusetts, Worcester County			
4. ALL OTHER RESIDENCES FOR PAST 15 YEARS DATES		9. CITIZENSHIP: U. S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/>			
2810 64th Avenue 1958 - Cheveily, Md. 1971		A. IF U.S. CITIZEN, INDICATE WHETHER:			
South Fairlington Apts. 1950 - Stafford Street 1958 Arlington, Va.		(1) BY BIRTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) BY NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/>			
		ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.			
		(2) DERIVATIVE <input type="checkbox"/>			
		DATE PETITION NO.			
		CERTIFICATE NO. DATE			
		PLACE CERTIFICATE NO.			
		PLACE			
		B. IF ALIEN, INDICATE:			
		(1) ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (2) PRESENT CITIZENSHIP			
		(3) DATE OF ENTRY (4) PORT OF ENTRY			
		10. DRAFT BOARD NUMBER AND ADDRESS 11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			
		Not Applicable 215-44-8138			
		12. MILITARY SERVICE (Past or present)			
		SERIAL NOS.	BRANCH	FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)
		None			
13. EDUCATION (All schools above elementary)					
NAME OF SCHOOL	ADDRESS	FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)	DEGREES	
Hudson High School	Hudson, Massachusetts	1927	1930	BA - Hon. Dr. of Laws	
Bucksport Academy	Bucksport, Maine	1931			
American University	Washington, D. C.	1932	1936		
George Washington Univ.	Washington, D. C.	1946	1947	Masters of Education	
State Teachers College	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	1948			
14. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (Since 1930) (Exclusive of military service)					
COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RETURNED U.S.A.	PURPOSE		
Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Okinawa, Philippines, Japan	1960	1970	Official business for U. S. Government		
15. EMPLOYMENT (List ALL employment dates including present employment and ALL dates and addresses when unemployed. If any employments required AEC security clearance or access authorization, indicate this fact after the name of the company or organization which requested the clearance. Give name or names under which employed if different than name now used.)					

Form AEC-1

(8-68)

Exception to Standard Form 86 approved
by Bureau of Budget, 6-65
AECM 2301UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS—All sections must be completed. Write "None" when applicable. Type or print all answers. If space is not adequate for complete answers, use the additional space provided under Item No. 27. All addresses must show street number, street, city, and State.

1. NAME (Last, first, middle)		5. DESCRIPTION				
Sullivan, William Cornelius		MALE OR FEMALE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES COLOR HAIR	
		Male	5'6"	148	Blue Brown	
2. ALL OTHER NAMES (Include maiden name, names by former marriages, and dates that names were used)		6. (Check which) <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE		7. BIRTH	MONTH DAY YEAR	
None		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOW (ER)		DATE	May 25 1912	
3. PRESENT RESIDENCE (Street and Number, City and State) DATE		8. BIRTHPLACE (City, county, State, and country)				
Sunset Road 1971 Sugar Hill, New Hampshire BS present		Bolton, Massachusetts, Worcester County				
4. ALL OTHER RESIDENCES FOR PAST 15 YEARS DATES		9. CITIZENSHIP: U. S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/>				
2810 64th Avenue WFO 1958 - Cheverly, Md. 1971		A. IF U.S. CITIZEN, INDICATE WHETHER:				
South Fairlington Apts. 1950 - Stafford Street 1958 Arlington, Va. AX		(1) BY BIRTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) BY NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/>				
		ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.				
		(2) DERIVATIVE <input type="checkbox"/>				
		DATE PETITION NO.				
		CERTIFICATE NO. DATE				
		PLACE CERTIFICATE NO.				
		PLACE				
		B. IF ALIEN, INDICATE:				
		(1) ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.		(2) PRESENT CITIZENSHIP		
		(3) DATE OF ENTRY		(4) PORT OF ENTRY		
		10. DRAFT BOARD NUMBER AND ADDRESS		11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		
		Not Applicable		215-44-8138		
		12. MILITARY SERVICE (Past or present)				
		SERIAL NOS.	BRANCH	FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)	
		None				
13. EDUCATION (All schools above elementary)						
NAME OF SCHOOL		ADDRESS		FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.) DEGREES	
Hudson High School		Hudson, Massachusetts		1927	1930	
Bucksport Academy		Bucksport, Maine		1931		
American University		Washington, D. C. WFO		1932	1936	BA - Hon. Dr. of Laws
George Washington Univ.		Washington, D. C. J		1946	1947	
State Teachers College		Fitchburg, Massachusetts BS		1948		Masters of Education
14. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (Since 1930) (Exclusive of military service)						
COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RETURNED U.S.A.	PURPOSE			
Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Okinawa, Philippines, Japan	1960	1970	Official business for U. S. Government AX (CIA)			
15. EMPLOYMENT (List ALL employment dates including present employment and ALL dates and addresses when unemployed. If any employment required AEC security clearance or access authorization, indicate this fact after the name of the company or organization which requested the clearance. Give name or names under which employed if different than name now used.)						
DATE FROM-TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	TYPE OF WORK	ADDRESS (Where, employed)	REASON FOR LEAVING		
1973	Insurance Crime Prevention Institute Westport, Connecticut	Asst. Dir. of Operations	Westport, Conn. NH	Accepted other employment		
1972 -	U. S. Dept. of Justice Washington, D. C.	Dir., Office of Nat'l. Narcotics Intelligence	Washington, D. C.	Retired WFO		
1971	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Asst. to Director	Washington, D. C.	"		

FOLD
HEREFOLD
HERE

Committee for the Negro in the Arts
 Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia
 Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights
 Committee To Uphold the Bill of Rights
 Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange
 Commonwealth College, Mensa, Ark.
 Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates
 Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including:
 Alabama People's Educational Association
 Florida Press and Educational League
 Oklahoma League for Political Education
 People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
 Virginia League for People's Education
 Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
 Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
 Congress of American Women
 Congress of the Unemployed
 Connecticut Committee To Aid Victims of the Smith Act
 Connecticut State Youth Conference
 Council on African Affairs
 Council of Greek Americans
 Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing
 Council for Pan-American Democracy
 Croatian Benevolent Fraternity

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan)
 Daily Worker Press Club
 Daniels Defense Committee
 Dante Alighieri Society (Between 1935 and 1940)
 Dennis Defense Committee
 Detroit Youth Assembly

East Bay Peace Committee
 Elaine Progreive League
 Emergency Conference To Save Spanish Refugees (Founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee)
 Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War

Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
 Families of the Smith Act Victims
 Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America)
 Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society
 Florida Press and Educational League (See Communist Political Association)
 Frederick Douglass Educational Center
 Freedom Stage, Inc.
 Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
 Friends of the Soviet Union

Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
 George Washington Carver School, New York City
 German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)
 German-American Republican League
 German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft)
 Guardian Club

Harlem Trade Union Council
 Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
 Heimuswa Kai, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaihei Nihonjin, Hoiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaihei Heimuswa Kai (Japanese Residing in America Military Conscripts Association)
 Hellenic-American Brotherhood
 Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
 Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans)
 Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
 Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
 Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
 Hungarian Brotherhood

Idaho Pension Union
 Independent Party (Seattle, Washington) (aka Independent People's Party)
 Independent People's Party (aka Independent Party)
 Industrial Workers of the World
 International Labor Defense
 International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates

People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
 People's Rights Party
 Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights
 Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art
 Photo League (New York City)
 Pittsburgh Arts Club
 Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee
 Polonia Society of the IWO
 Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americanians of Chicago
 Proletarian Party of America
 Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
 Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area
 Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs
 Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
 Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles, (CLC) (aka Comite Pro Derechos Civiles)
 Puertorriquenos Unidos (Puerto Ricans United)

Quad City Committee for Peace
 Queensbridge Tenants League

Revolutionary Workers League
 Romanian-American Fraternal Society
 Russian American Society, Inc.

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War)
 Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
 Santa Barbara Peace Forum
 Schappes Defense Committee
 Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee
 School of Jewish Studies, New York City
 Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
 Serbian-American Fraternal Society
 Serbian Vidovdan Council
 Shinto Temples (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945)
 Silver Shirt Legion of America
 Slavic Council of Southern California
 Slovak Workers Society
 Slovenian-American National Council
 Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief
 Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)
 Southern Negro Youth Congress
 Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles)
 Syracuse Women for Peace

Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tom Paine School of Westchester, N. Y.
 Trade Union Committee for Peace (aka Trade Unionists for Peace)
 Trade Unionists for Peace (aka Trade Union Committee for Peace)
 Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council

Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union
 Union of American Croats
 Union of New York Veterans
 United American Spanish Aid Committee
 United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations
 United Committee of South Slavic Americans
 United Defense Council of Southern California
 United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization
 United May Day Committee
 United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York (See Civil Rights Congress)
 Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
 Virginia League for People's Education (See Communist Political Association)
 Voice of Freedom Committee

Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, N. J.
 Washington Bookshop Association
 Washington Committee To Defend the Bill of Rights
 Washington Committee for Democratic Action
 Washington Commonwealth Federation
 Washington Pension Union
 Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation
 Workers Alliance (Since April 1936)

Yiddisher Kultur Farband
 Young Communist League
 Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
 Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

*This Appendix is an integral part of the Personnel Security Questionnaire of the
 U. S. Atomic Energy Commission*

1941

tion

1941 -
1937

Internal Revenue Service

Investigator

Boston, Mass.

Accept other
employment

16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP (Include all present membership and all past membership during the last 15 years in all organizations, except labor unions and religious organizations not covered by Question 17 below.)

NAME

ADDRESS

TYPE

FROM—

TO—

OFFICE HELD

Belonged to no organizations during this time. In the past, belonged to Boy Scouts of America and to the National Grange (Agricultural organization).

17. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450? (For your convenience, there is attached to this questionnaire as Appendix A, the current list of such organizations. Appendix A is hereby made an integral part of this Personnel Security Questionnaire.)

Answer No
"Yes" or "No"

18. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer No
"Yes" or "No"

19. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer No
"Yes" or "No"

20. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS WHICH IS TOTALITARIAN, FASCIST, COMMUNIST, OR SUBVERSIVE, OR WHICH HAS ADOPTED, OR SHOWS, A POLICY OF ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO DENY OTHER PERSONS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, OR WHICH SEEKS TO ALTER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEANS?

Answer No
"Yes" or "No"

21. IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 17, 18, 19, OR 20 ABOVE IS "YES," STATE BELOW, UNDER ITEM NO. 27, OR ON A SEPARATE SHEET TO BE ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE THE NAMES OF ALL SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, MOVEMENTS, GROUPS, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS AND DATES OF MEMBERSHIP. GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS OF YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN AND MAKE ANY EXPLANATION YOU DESIRE REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITIES.

NAME

ADDRESS

FROM—

TO—

OFFICE HELD

Not applicable

22. RELATIVES (Parents, stepparents, foster parents, spouse, divorced spouse or spouses, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, stepbrothers, stepsisters, halfbrothers, halvesisters, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, living or dead. Name of spouse should include maiden name.)

FOLD
HERE

FOLD
HERE

APPENDIX A

Set forth below is a list of the organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, as Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or Subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seek to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade
 Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
 Action Committee To Free Spain Now
 Alabama People's Educational Association (See Communist Political Association)
 American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
 American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions
 American Christian Nationalist Party
 American Committee for European Workers' Relief (See Socialist Workers Party)
 American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
 American Committee for Spanish Freedom
 American Committee To Survey Labor Conditions in Europe
 American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
 American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity
 American Council on Soviet Relations
 American Croatian Congress
 American Jewish Labor Council
 American League Against War and Fascism
 American League for Peace and Democracy
 American National Labor Party
 American National Socialist League
 American National Socialist Party
 American Nationalist Party
 American Patriots, Inc.
 American Peace Crusade
 American Peace Mobilization
 American Poles for Peace
 American Polish Labor Council
 American Polish League
 American Rescue Ship Mission (A project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee)
 American-Russian Fraternal Society
 American Russian Institute, New York, also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union
 American Russian Institute, Philadelphia
 American Russian Institute of San Francisco
 American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles
 American Slav Congress
 American Women for Peace
 American Youth Congress
 American Youth for Democracy
 Armenian Progressive League of America
 Associated Klans of America
 Association of Georgia Klans
 Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung)
 Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party

Baltimore Forum
 Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee
 Black Dragon Society
 Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Mass.
 Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee
 Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America

California Emergency Defense Committee
 California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 Carpatho-Russian People's Society
 Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women
 Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)
 Central Japanese Association of Southern California
 Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront)
 Cervantes Fraternal Society
 China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
 Chopin Cultural Center
 Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder
 Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
 Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City)
 Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
 Citizens Protective League
 Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh
 Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
 Civil Rights Congress for Texas
 Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York
 Civil Rights Congress for Texas (See Civil Rights Congress)
 Columbians
 Comité Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola
 Comité Pro Derechos Civiles (aka Puerto Rican Comité Pro Libertados Civiles)
 Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland (aka Congress Against Discrimination; Maryland Congress Against Discrimination; Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland)
 Committee To Aid the Fighting South
 Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners
 Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom
 Committee To Defend Marie Richardson
 Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six
 Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
 Committee for Nationalist Action

Japanese Association of America
 Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)
 Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940
 Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)
 Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
 Jewish Culture Society
 Jewish People's Committee
 Jewish People's Fraternal Order
 Jikyoku Iinkai (The Committee for the Crisis)
 Johnson-Forest Group (aka Johnsonites)
 Johnsonites (aka Johnson-Forest Group)
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
 Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
 Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Mo.

Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)
 Knights of the White Camellia
 Ku Klux Klan
 Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund), Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft)
 Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk)

Labor Council for Negro Rights
 Labor Research Association, Inc.
 Labor Youth League
 League of American Writers
 League for Common Sense
 Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts)

Macedonian-American People's League
 Mario Morgantini Circle
 Maritime Labor Committee To Defend Al Lannon
 Maryland Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
 Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
 Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (not connected with the Minute Women of the U.S.A., Inc.)
 Maurice Braverman Defense Committee
 Michigan Civil Rights Federation
 Michigan Council for Peace
 Michigan School of Social Science

Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)
 National Association of Mexican Americans (Also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana)
 National Blue Star Mothers of America (Not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
 National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
 National Committee for Freedom of the Press
 National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
 National Committee To Win the Peace
 National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (A conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
 National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
 National Labor Conference for Peace
 National Negro Congress
 National Negro Labor Council
 Nationalist Action League
 Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
 Nature Friends of America (Since 1935)
 Negro Labor Victory Committee
 New Committee for Publications
 Nichibel Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)
 North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy
 North American Spanish Aid Committee
 North Philadelphia Forum
 Northwest Japanese Association

Ohio School of Social Sciences
 Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners
 Oklahoma League for Political Education (See Communist Political Association)
 Original Southern Klans, Incorporated

Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
 Palo Alto Peace Club
 Partido del Pueblo of Panama (Operating in the Canal Zone)
 Peace Information Center
 Peace Movement of Ethiopia
 People's Drama, Inc.
 People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School
 People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (See Communist Political Association)
 People's Institute of Applied Religion
 Peoples Programs (Seattle, Washington)

1. If spouse should include maiden name and any other names by previous marriage. If spouse is an alien or if you marry subsequent to the execution of this questionnaire, it will be necessary that data concerning your spouse be furnished on Form AEC-354.)

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	AGE	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
Father	William (MOM) Sullivan		(deceased)	U. S.	U. S.
Mother	Joann Josephine Sullivan (O'Connell)		(deceased)	"	"
Sister	Nellie Sullivan Holland		(deceased)		
Sister	Geraldine Sullivan Curley	69	Hudson, Massachusetts	"	"
Sister	Madeline Sullivan Jackson	69	" "	"	"
Brother-in-law	Roy F. Curley	75	" "	"	"
Brother-in-law	Louis A. Jackson		(deceased)	"	"
Wife	[REDACTED]	59	Sugar Hill, N. H.	"	"

23. REFERENCES (Name three persons, not relatives or employers, who are well acquainted with you)

NAME IN FULL	BUSINESS AND HOME ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
Dr. David M. Rosenbaum	U. S. AEC - Bethesda, Md.	2 1/2
Mr. Nathan L. Ferria	1715 Rock Spring, N. Arlington, Va.	31
Mr. Russell Ash	2935 28th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.	30

24. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, CHARGED, OR HELD BY FEDERAL, STATE, OR, OTHER LAW-ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES FOR ANY VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL LAW, STATE LAW, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW, REGULATION, OR ORDINANCE? DO NOT INCLUDE ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED BEFORE YOUR 16TH BIRTHDAY. DO NOT INCLUDE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH A FINE OF \$25 OR LESS WAS IMPOSED. ALL OTHER CHARGES MUST BE INCLUDED EVEN IF THEY WERE DISMISSED.

If your answer is, "Yes," give in item 25 for each case:

(A) approximate date, (B) charge, (C) place, (D) action taken

Answer "Yes" or "No"

25. ARRESTS (Include all arrests and fines other than minor traffic violations)

A. DATE	B. CHARGE	C. PLACE WHERE ARRESTED AND NAME OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	D. ACTION TAKEN
Not Applicable			

26. PREVIOUS SECURITY CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION:

A. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INVESTIGATED BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

B. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REFUSED CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

If your answer to either question A. or B. is "Yes," please furnish details.

CERTIFICATION

I HAVE READ ALL OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS AND REVIEWED THE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS SET FORTH IN APPENDIX A HEREOF. I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND I UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF MY ELIGIBILITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. I MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO THE U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL BE USED BY THE COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT ITS DUTY TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT, AND WITH KNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT OR OMISSION OF MATERIAL FACT MAY BE SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF MY APPLICATION OR DISMISSAL AFTER EMPLOYMENT; FURTHER, THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY BE PUNISHED AS A FELONY UNDER SECTION 1001, TITLE 18, U. S. CODE.

(USUAL SIGNATURE OF PERSON FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRE) (Sign original only) 2/6/76 Bethesda, Md. (DATE AND PLACE WHERE SIGNED)

TO BE FILLED OUT BY AGENCY OR FIRM EMPLOYING

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES (Description should not reveal classified information)	NAME OF AGENCY OR FIRM
Consultant, Director of Regulation	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
	ADDRESS
	WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO:
	RESTRICTED DATA <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
	EXCLUSION AREA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF OFFICIAL REQUESTING CLEARANCE OR ACCESS AUTHORIZATION

glm mle
ADDENDUM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, GLM:mle, 2-12-74

Service record writeup, as requested by the Atomic Energy Commission concerning former Assistant to the Director, William Cornelius Sullivan, is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the service record writeup be furnished to the Special Investigative Division for referral to the Atomic Energy Commission.

aut

Ylm

ZGH

[Signature]

O/K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Walsh

DATE: June 14, 1974

FROM : R. G. Hunsinger *RGH*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
Retired
Former Assistant to the Director
INQUIRY REGARDING PRESENT LOCATION

b6
b7C

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

A request has been received from [redacted] St. Louis Post Dispatch, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone 298-6880, for the whereabouts of Mr. Sullivan. His purpose for desiring the information is not known; however, it is noted that there has been a press interview with Mr. Sullivan appearing in a local paper.

The last correspondence the Bureau had with him was on March 6, 1974, to his home address, Sunset Road, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire. It is also noted that in late April, 1974, a memorandum in his file indicated that Mr. Sullivan suffered a mild heart attack April 28, 1974, in New Hampshire.

The Federal Personnel Manual, which provides a guide for furnishing information from personnel files, points out that home addresses and telephone numbers are not public information and are not to be furnished in reply to requests, with certain exceptions such as police, courts, and Federal officials.

The Freedom of Information Unit has resisted furnishing addresses and telephone numbers because it is considered an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing and the increasing number of such requests, it is recommended that we decline to furnish the requested information in this and similar cases. If you agree, [redacted] will be so advised concerning his request.

6-14-74
Ottomach was advised.
12:15 PM
Yhm

GLM:mle
(3)

10 JUN 17 1974 Mr. McDermott

REC 61
205182-689
10 JUN 17 1974
GLM
Furnishing such information on former employees would constitute an invasion of their personal privacy and should not be authorized.
Nov 30 1977
3



By Margaret Thomas—The Washington Post

FBI Director Clarence Kelley testifies at Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing that he has no objection to a 10-year limit on the director's tenure.

Assoc. Dir. ☒
 Dep. AD Adm. ☒
 Dep. AD Inv. ☒
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin. ☐
 Comp. Syst. ☒
 Ext. Affairs ☒
 Files & Com. ☒
 Gen. Inv. ☐
 Ident. ☐
 Inspection ☒
 Intell. ☒
 Laboratory ☐
 Plan. & Eval. ☐
 Spec. Inv. ☐
 Training ☐
 Legal Coun. ☐
 Telephone Rm. ☐
 Director Sec'y ☐

FBI Counterintelligence Plan Against Radicals Outlined

A-2
By Susanna McBee
Washington Post Staff Writer

The man responsible for the FBI's controversial counterintelligence program against extremist groups in the 1960s was former Assistant Director William C. Sullivan, whom the late J. Edgar Hoover ousted in 1971, according to a Brandeis University professor.

John T. Elliff, an assistant professor of politics who has studied the FBI for the last three years, made the disclosure in testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. He also said that Sullivan was the source of another program, the so-called "Huston plan," which called for bugging, break-in, and mail cover operations against radicals.

Sullivan, who is now retired, confirmed Elliff's comments about his role in the counterintelligence program but said he was not the "sole source" of the "Huston plan."

Elliff, who has written numerous articles on the FBI and is now working on a book about the bureau, said Sullivan's role in the counterintelligence-disruption program is revealed in two memos the FBI released last January.

One, dated May 9, 1968, was written to Sullivan, then head of the domestic intelligence division of the FBI, by his deputy, Charles D. Brennan.

The memo outlined the rationale for starting an FBI program to "expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities" of the New Left.

"It shows that the program initiated in the office headed by Sullivan," Elliff told a reporter after his testimony. The next day Director Hoover sent memos all over the country initiating the program, Elliff noted.

The second memo, dated April 27, 1971, also was written by Brennan, then head of the intelligence division, to Sullivan, then assistant to Hoover. That memo said the counterintelligence programs, which the FBI called COINTELPROs, should be discontinued "for security reasons because of their sensitivity."

Elliff cited a memo that Hoover sent to field agents the next day that said, "Effective immediately, all COINTEL-

PROs operated by this bureau are discontinued."

Sullivan, reached last night at his home in Sugar Hill, N.H., said several FBI men working for Brennan thought up the program. "I had nothing to do with the thought behind it but I approved it 1,001 per cent," he said. "And I was responsible for it."

Elliff told the Senate subcommittee he learned of Sullivan's role in the 1970 surveillance plan that was named for a former White House aide, Tom Charles Huston, from several interviews with Sullivan and with current FBI officials.

Sullivan confirmed Elliff's description of him as the acting chairman of the working group that devised the plan, which President Nixon approved in July, 1970, then rescinded five days later at the insistence of Hoover. Huston has since said he told Mr. Nixon at the time that the plan was illegal.

Sullivan said that the intelligence community represented on the working committee was concerned over the FBI's inability to solve "the bombings and killings that were going on at the time."

He said he suggested reinstatement of old techniques, including burglaries, which the FBI had used at least since 1926 and which Hoover had discontinued in mid-1966. But he said, that others on the committee advocated their reinstatement, too, and that the "Huston plan" was therefore a group effort.

"I accepted it as traditional government policy," Sullivan said. Hoover later told him he was worried that the plan was

"too dangerous," and both he and the director outlined Hoover's objections in footnotes to the plan itself, Sullivan added.

In his testimony, Elliff outlined a fascinating power struggle between Sullivan, whom he called the FBI's "leading intellectual," and Hoover, who ultimately forced Sullivan to resign in October, 1971. Hoover died in May, 1972.

Referring to the counterintelligence operations, Elliff said, "While Hoover approved those measures, Sullivan chafed under the director's other restrictions. For example, FBI agents were barred from undercover infiltration of New Left groups. Instead, they had to recruit informants and sources from outside the bureau's ranks."

However, Elliff related, before the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, Sullivan defied Hoover's rule and assigned several unmarried agents from the local field office to grow long hair and beards and join the protesters.

"When the convention ended they cut their hair, shaved, and were reassigned to the West Coast. The agent in charge of the Chicago office apparently cooperated with Sullivan and the director never learned of the incident."

REC 107

NOT RECORDED

MAR 29 1974

The Washington Post A-2
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date MAR 19 1974

PERS. REC. UNIT

8 APR 4 1974

FILE-588

Assoc. Dir. ☒
 Dep. AD Adm. ☐
 Dep. AD Inv. ☒
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin. ☒
 Comp. Syst. ☒
 Ext. Affairs ☒
 Files & Com. ☒
 Gen. Inv. ☒
 Ident. ☒
 Inspection ☒
 Intell. ☒
 Laboratory ☐
 Plan. & Eval. ☐
 Spec. Inv. ☐
 Training ☐
 Legal Coun. ☐
 Telephone Rm. ☐
 Director Sec'y ☐

FBI Ex-Official

Charges Dean Lied

By Richard J. Connolly

Boston Globe F-10

LITTLETON, N.H.—William C. Sullivan, a former FBI administrator, has charged that John W. Dean III, former counsel to President Nixon, lied when he said Sullivan was willing to exchange FBI secrets for a White House appointment.

Sullivan, 61, who was forced out of the third highest position in the FBI in October, 1971, in a policy dispute with the late J. Edgar Hoover, disclosed his side of the story in an interview.

Sullivan said he was never offered a White House appointment, and that he would have arranged for the arrest of the person who made such an offer.

Sullivan commented on a March 13, 1973, conversation between Dean and President Nixon in which the two discussed Sullivan's information about how previous administrations had used the FBI for political purposes.

According to the White House's edited transcripts of the conversation between the men, this is what was said:

The President: "Why is Sullivan willing to do this?"

Dean: "I think the quid pro quo with Sullivan is that he wants some day back in the bureau very badly."

The President: "That's easy."

Dean: "That's right."

The President: "Do you think after he did this the bureau would want him back? Would they want him back?"

Dean: "I think probably not. What Bill Sullivan's de-

sire in life is is to set up a domestic national security intelligence system, a White House program. He says we are deficient. He says we have never been efficient because Hoover lost his guts several year years ago."

Dean suggested that the President appoint Sullivan to study the possibility of a domestic intelligence system which could have operated within the CIA.

The President: "We will do it."

Dean: "I think that is a simple answer. Let me just simply raise it with him."

Sullivan said that Dean quizzed him in February, 1973, about the FBI's role in other political campaigns.

In a hospital interview, Sullivan, who is recuperating from a heart attack, reflected on his 30 years with the FBI. He said that only

John F. Kennedy and Harry S. Truman, among the Presidents, had not used the FBI for political purposes.

Sullivan added: "If anyone had offered me a job as a payoff, it would have been a violation of the law, and I'd have turned him in. I'd have taken steps to have him arrested."

"I didn't want a damned thing from them," Sullivan said. "I never asked Dean or anyone else in the White House for anything."

Sullivan, who lives at Sugar Hill, which is near the hospital here, said he gave Dean nothing more than he would have been willing to discuss under oath. But he said he felt he had been betrayed when Dean gave the information to Watergate prosecutors without his permission.

The Washington Post F-10
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date MAY 19 1974

K
 File 5-TSS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Walsh

DATE: June 28, 1974

FROM : R. G. Hunsinger

SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
Retired
Former Assistant to the Director
INQUIRY REGARDING PRESENT LOCATION

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: ☒ _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

b6
b7C

On 6-28-74, [redacted] Secretary, U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, telephonically requested a confirmation of the current address of William C. Sullivan, stating this information would be used in an official capacity by the Committee in connection with an investigation. She stated her information indicated Sullivan's last known address to be Sunset Road, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire.

By way of background, several similar inquiries have been received from private and Federal sources. The Federal Personnel Manual, which provides a guide for furnishing information from the personnel file, points out that home addresses and telephone numbers are not public information and are not to be furnished in reply to requests, with certain exceptions such as police, courts, and Federal officials.

The last correspondence the Bureau had with Sullivan was on 3-6-74 to his home address, Sunset Road, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that we confirm Sullivan's home address to [redacted] of the Foreign Relations Committee.

REC-136

67-205182-690

8 1974

TLK:pad
(4)

1 - Mr. McDermott

1 - Mr. Mintz

advised re address
address not 12:56 PM
6-28-74 TLK

10 JUL 9 1974

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Walsh

Mr. Leon Jaworski
Special Prosecutor

August 16, 1974

BY COURIER

Director, FBI

b6
b7c

**OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES v. DANIEL ELLSBERG**

Reference is made to memorandum of [redacted] dated August 2, 1974, captioned as above, requesting copies of documents from personnel files of Mr. C. D. Brennan and Mr. W. C. Sullivan, as well as a copy of a teletype from the Boston field office to FBI Headquarters dated July 7, 1971.

Copies of documents from Mr. Brennan's personnel file were requested as follows: (a) his censure in connection with the interview of [redacted] (b) the inspection of the Domestic Intelligence Division in August, 1971; and (c) his demotion to Inspector in September, 1971.

In accordance with [redacted] request, copies of the following documents relating to Mr. Brennan are enclosed herewith.

1. W. R. Wannall to C. D. Brennan memorandum dated June 23, 1971, captioned [redacted] seeking approval to interview [redacted]. Approval denied by Mr. Hoover.

2. New York teletype to FBI Headquarters dated June 24, 1971, captioned [redacted] reporting interview of [redacted].

3. C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan memorandum dated June 24, 1971, captioned [redacted] advising of [redacted] interview and recommending censure for Brennan for misinterpreting Mr. Hoover's instructions.

4. File copy of letter of censure to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated June 25, 1971.

5. W. M. Felt to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 7, 1971, captioned "Special Investigations Office," recommending that C. D. Brennan be demoted.

1 - Personnel file of W. C. Sullivan
1 - Personnel file of Charles D. Brennan

TJS:mah (9)

67-NOT RECORDED
5 SEP 5 1974
DUPLICATE YELLOW
see note, page 4

Mr. Leon Jaworski
Special Prosecutor

6. J. P. Mohr to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 8, 1971, captioned "Personnel Changes" recommending approval of letter to C. D. Brennan demoting him to position of Inspector.

7. File copy of letter to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated September 8, 1971, demoting him from position as Assistant Director to position of Inspector.

8. W. M. Felt to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 9, 1971, captioned "C. D. Brennan, Inspector in Charge, Special Investigations Office," reporting W. M. Felt's briefing of C. D. Brennan on new position.

9. Letter from C. D. Brennan to Mr. Hoover dated September 13, 1971, acknowledging receipt of letter demoting him.

10. Copy of Standard Form 50 dated October 1, 1971, showing personnel action in reassignment to Inspector.

11. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 30, 1971, captioned "Charles D. Brennan, Inspector in Charge," recommending removal from probation and granting of within-grade increase. Recommendations disapproved by Mr. Hoover.

12. H. H. Bassett to Mr. Callahan memorandum dated October 1, 1971, captioned "Charles D. Brennan, Inspector in Charge, Special Investigations Office," attaching a new SF-50 specifying Brennan's title to be "Inspector," instead of Inspector in Charge.

Copies of documents from Mr. Sullivan's personnel file were requested as follows: (a) a letter written by Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Hoover in late August, 1971; and (b) any response to that letter by Mr. Hoover or any related documents.

A thorough review has been made of Mr. Sullivan's personnel file and neither of the documents described above are contained in that file. However, a J. E. Ponder to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 9, 1971, captioned "Disagreements Involving Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan" refers to a letter from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Hoover dated August 28, 1971. This letter is possibly the letter

Mr. Leon Jaworski
Special Prosecutor

referred to above. It is not in Mr. Sullivan's personnel file. Mr. Ponder's memorandum summarizes the August 28, 1971, letter. Therefore, a copy of Mr. Ponder's memorandum is enclosed herewith.

It will be noted that Mr. Ponder's memorandum refers to the fact that there was a file in Mr. Hoover's office containing personal correspondence with Mr. Sullivan.

The review of Mr. Sullivan's file also disclosed the fact that there is no response by Mr. Hoover to Sullivan's letter dated August 28, 1971, presumably the letter referred to in [redacted] letter of reference. However, there is a personal letter from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Hoover dated September 5, 1971, which refers to a letter from Mr. Hoover dated September 3, 1971. The September 3, 1971, letter referred to is not in Mr. Sullivan's personnel file. A copy of Mr. Sullivan's letter dated September 5, 1971, is enclosed herewith.

The Sullivan personnel file contains a response to Mr. Sullivan's letter dated September 5, 1971, and a copy of that response dated September 9, 1971, is enclosed herewith.

Also enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Sullivan dated September 30, 1971, which is in Sullivan's personnel file. This letter also makes reference to Mr. Hoover's letter to Sullivan dated September 3, 1971, and relieved Mr. Sullivan of all duties as Assistant to the Director at once and placed him on annual leave pending Sullivan's submission of application for retirement.

Based on the statements contained in Mr. Ponder's memorandum and the references made to correspondence in Sullivan's file to letters which are not in the file, the conclusion must be drawn that the letters requested in [redacted] letter of reference were never made a part of Mr. Sullivan's personnel file, but rather were kept in file maintained in Mr. Hoover's office containing considerable personal correspondence with Mr. Sullivan. Examination of the sequence of serials filed in Mr. Sullivan's personnel file reveals that no serials are missing for the pertinent time frame.

Mr. Leon Jaworski
Special Prosecutor

With respect to the personal correspondence files formerly maintained in Mr. Hoover's office, it has previously been determined that all such files were destroyed prior to or immediately after Mr. Hoover's death. Mr. Hoover's Administrative Assistant, who had custody of his personal correspondence files, advised that upon Mr. Hoover's death all such files were destroyed. Thus, there are no remaining personal correspondence files, such as that referred to in Mr. Ponder's memorandum. Search has been previously made of all other FBI records in an effort to determine if there are files or records relating to Mr. Sullivan in addition to his personnel file. However, no such files or records were located.

[redacted] letter also requested a copy of a teletype from the Boston field office dated July 7, 1971. It is to be noted that this has already been delivered in person to [redacted] of your office by Assistant Director W. R. Wannall on August 7, 1974, at the specific request of Mr. Martin. Accordingly, no additional copy is being furnished.

Enclosures - 16

NOTE:

With reference to destruction of personal correspondence files formerly maintained in Mr. Hoover's office, it was generally known that Mr. Hoover's personal files were destroyed after his death. However, during the investigation conducted in June, 1974, to determine how a wiretap was placed on Morton Halperin 3 days before it was authorized by the Attorney General, former Assistant to the Director J. P. Mohr and Miss Helen Gandy, former Administrative Assistant to Mr. Hoover, confirmed that personal correspondence of Mr. Hoover was destroyed on the day of his death. During this same investigation exhaustive search was made for memos, letters, etc., relating to W. C. Sullivan. However, nothing was located of pertinence. Similar search was made in October, 1971, with negative results.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 20, 1974

Mr. William C. Sullivan, Sunset Road, who is a former Assistant Director and former Assistant to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was telephonically contacted at his residence after having placed a telephone call to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., asking to speak to Inspector James J. Dunn, Jr.

Mr. Sullivan referred to a conversation he had with Inspector Dunn on June 18, 1974, regarding a memorandum he had seen which had been prepared by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and which set forth information regarding discussions had between President Richard Nixon and Mr. Hoover. Records at FBI Headquarters indicate that on April 25, 1969, Mr. Hoover had dinner at Camp David with President Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell. Mr. Sullivan's recollection of the memorandum he saw regarding the Camp David meeting has been recorded separately by Inspector Dunn.

Mr. Sullivan advised that during the time he was Assistant Director and Assistant to the Director he saw approximately three or four memoranda dealing with Camp David; however, his recollection is that these memoranda for the most part pertained to telephone calls from President Nixon at Camp David to Mr. Hoover.

In an interview with Mr. Sullivan by Inspector Dunn on June 18, 1974, which has been recorded separately, Mr. Sullivan advised of seeing a memorandum sometime in early May, 1969, which concerned a meeting between Dr. Henry Kissinger and Mr. Hoover. Bureau records indicate that Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover had a meeting at FBI Headquarters on May 5, 1969. When asked for his recollection of data in this memorandum, Mr. Sullivan furnished the same information as recorded by Inspector Dunn in an interview report form dated June 18, 1974.

In connection with any instructions issued to the Washington Field Office of the FBI regarding the placing of an electronic surveillance on Morton Halperin, Mr. Sullivan advised that he has no recollection of issuing any such instructions and commented that he would not have done so unless receiving the approval of Mr. Hoover. He stated, however, he has no recollection of being so instructed by Mr. Hoover.

Interviewed on June 19, 1974 at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire File # _____

by Inspector James J. Dunn, Jr. /wmj Date dictated June 20, 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN *NPC*

DATE: July 18, 1974

FROM : H. N. BASSETT *HNB*

SUBJECT: 17 WIRETAPS OPERATED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE
BY THE FBI BETWEEN MAY, 1969, AND FEBRUARY, 1971

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. *CAV* _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Interviews of certain present and former Bureau employees were conducted by Inspection Staff personnel regarding the knowledge these personnel have of the circumstances surrounding the placing of electronic surveillance coverage on Morton Halperin. Authority for this coverage was secured from the Attorney General on 5/12/69 whereas a log from our Washington Field Office (WFO) indicated such coverage was initiated on 5/9/69.

Pertinent information developed from these interviews along with pertinent copies of FD-302s were furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated 6/24/74.

Attached are the originals of the FD-302s involved together with copies thereof. These FD-302s pertain to interviews of the following individuals: *lam*

[redacted] retired Special Agent, WFO

Cartha D. DeLoach, former Assistant to the Director
Supervisor [redacted] WFO

Miss Helen Gandy, former Executive Assistant to Mr. Hoover
Supervisor [redacted] WFO

[redacted] Administrative Assistant to the Director

[redacted] Administrative Assistant to the Director

John P. Mohr, former Assistant to the Director

[redacted] Administrative Assistant in the Office
of the Director

William C. Sullivan, former Assistant to the Director

Also attached is a copy of a memorandum from Supervisor [redacted] WFO, to SAC, WFO, which was forwarded to the Bureau by attached airtel 6/18/74. This memorandum sets forth information regarding telephone calls made to Supervisor [redacted] by William C. Sullivan in which Sullivan inquired regarding circumstances surrounding the placing of electronic surveillance coverage on Halperin.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached documents be forwarded to the Intelligence Division for appropriate filing.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Mr. Gebhardt

JJD:gms (4)

18 JUL 24 1974

file 65-75085

5-114

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams *JB*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE IN
U.S. V. DANIEL ELLSBERG, ET AL

1 - Mr. H. N. Bassett
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz

DATE: 8/1/74

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. W. Hamilton

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

This afternoon the writer received a telephone call from [redacted] of the Special Prosecutor's Office. [redacted] requested that the writer appear before the Grand Jury handling captioned matter at 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, 8/7/74.

This relates to an interview earlier this week of the writer by [redacted] relating to an interview of former Special Agent [redacted] by members of our Inspection Staff in early May 1973. The FD-302 covering the interview shows that [redacted] stated that in June, 1971, at the instructions of former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan, he had reviewed material relating to the 17 wiretaps and determined that there had been no overhearings of [redacted]. Upon seeing the report of this interview in early May, 1973, the writer recalled that the Department, during the course of the [redacted] investigation, had requested in early July, 1971, that it be furnished with the results of an electronic indices search on [redacted]. At that time, former Special Agent [redacted] had dropped by the writer's office and made a statement to the effect that Mr. Sullivan had instructed him to review the "special material" which [redacted] had previously handled to determine if there had been any overhearings of [redacted]. At that time, [redacted] informed the writer he had reviewed the material and that there had been no overhearings. Since the writer had a recollection of this incident which occurred in early July, 1971, he had advised former Deputy Associate Director Miller of his recollection of the conversation with [redacted].

REC-48

This was the matter covered during the interview conducted by [redacted] earlier this week and when he telephoned today he stated that the writer's testimony before the Grand Jury was desired in this connection.

80 WRW:jlbgllb
AUG 2 1974

CONTINUED OVER
AUG 8 1974

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams
Re: Obstruction of Justice in
U.S. v. Daniel Ellsberg, et al

ACTION:

The writer will appear and testify before the
Grand Jury in accordance with the request of the Special
Prosecutor's Office.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Regarding FBI involvement in "leak" cases, Mr. Sullivan stated that over the years Mr. Hoover had given him strict instructions that the Bureau should not get involved in these cases. Mr. Sullivan indicated that Mr. Hoover stated that the responsibility for solving "leak" cases rested with the particular agency involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UCLRP/PJ/EHL
ON 12-23-2008

~~SECRET~~

Eyes Only

Mr. John Dean

PERSONAL

MR. JOHN DEAN
Room 106
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Penn Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UCLRP/PJ/EHL
ON 12-23-2008

Re: WATERGATE

In the light of the recent "Hearings" it could be that the coming specific probing of the Watergate Affair may turn out to be more troublesome than anticipated.

Should "worse come to worse" keep in mind that I would be willing to testify in behalf of the Administration and draw a very clear contrast between the past Administration we discussed and the present one. Presenting the facts as I experienced and knew them would put the current Administration in a very favorable light within the context where the dispute now rages. Some material, of course, would have to be declassified if the entire truth is to be set forth.

~~SECRET~~

John,

Please see the enclosure the contents of which are self-explanatory.

If I am to type my observations myself please be tolerant of my poor typing.

Bill

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-23-2008

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b7c

matter (see Item 1) to be completely protected and secured. []
said that "this situation may very well blow the roof off of the
political race yet."

8. Re: Senator Barry Goldwater

President Johnson asked that the FBI look into members of
Senator Goldwater's staff and give him the results. A review
was made and results furnished some of which contained
derogatory information.

President Johnson on October 20, 1964 advised the FBI that
that Mr. Jenkins had been cleared by Barry Goldwater's
Squadron in 1958; that Goldwater would find it difficult to
deny he knew Jenkins quite well personally; that Jenkins had
travelled with Goldwater on several occasions; that Jenkins
was familiar with different activities of Senator Goldwater etc.etc.

9. Re: []

On October 20, 1964 President Johnson called the FBI and
said the Republicans might try to criticize []
for his socialist activities while at the U. of Chicago.
President Johnson asked the FBI to obtain from [] a list of
outstanding people he knew in college that would identify him
as an anticommunist.

10. Re: Walter Jenkins

President Johnson called the FBI on October 20, 1964 and
instructed that the FBI report on Jenkins should contain at
least four things: (1) the fact that Jenkins had engaged in no other
incidents of homosexuality (he was told that Jenkins had admitted
engaging in a homosexual act while a child. The President replied that
this did not amount to anything); (2) That of the hundreds of people
interviewed no one spoke derogatorily of Jenkins; (3) that Jenkins
had been a devoted Government servant in peace and in war; (4) that the
FBI investigation had failed to show any breach of ~~xxxx~~ security
whatsoever. (This latter point was of grave concern to some men in
the FBI. Jenkins could have seriously compromised our national
security for he had access to ~~xxxx~~ the most sensitive secrets. Nothing
could be proven one way or the other)

This document containing 4 pgs
only starting with this page is
downgraded to Secret on
8/21/2008 per UC/Baw 60324

~~TOP SECRET~~

4. Re: Democratic Convention 1968

John Criswell, National Treasurer, Democratic Party called the FBI and said he had dinner with Marvin Watson, Postmaster General and Watson had told him of the great services performed by the FBI during the last Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He asked if the same services could be performed at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Some assistance was given by the Chicago FBI office but it was not at all of the nature and scope of the services rendered Johnson at Atlantic City

5. Re: Walter W. Jenkins

the FBI
President Johnson called on October 27, 1964 to give instructions that [redacted] (involved with Jenkins) be pinned down more fully. President Johnson said he had noted the FBI had not asked [redacted] if he had known [redacted] (phonetic) or [redacted] of the Republican Party. President Johnson said FBI must asked [redacted] this question. President Johnson also said that the FBI should bring pressure to bear on the Park Policeman who had lied about Jenkins attempting to solicit him in LaFayette Park on the night of October 7, 1974. The FBI in keeping with Johnson's wishes had already asked [redacted] to have Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Department of Interior to bring pressure on the Park Policeman with no results. President Johnson next discussed in some length on the "unfortunate publicity" about the flowers which Mr. Hoover had sent to Mr. Jenkins. Instructions were given to have FBI agents bear down on [redacted] with respect to his knowledge of the two Republican National Committee members mentioned as well as once again questioning him as to a possible frame up."

6. Re: Walter Jenkins

on Oct. 19, 1964
Abe Fortas, then on the Supreme Court called the FBI to say that he had learned that Jenkins is suffering from a very serious disease which causes disintegration of the brain. Fortas said that only Jenkins doctor, Fortas and the President knew of this so hold the information tight. Later Fortas and an FBI official together visited Jenkin's doctor to get him to make a public statement to this effect but the doctor refused saying his examination showed no brain injury or disease

7. Re: Embassy of South Vietnam

On November 4, 1968 [redacted] of the White House called the FBI on the instructions of President Johnson who wanted all messages sent from the FBI to the White House on the above

~~TOP SECRET~~

The relationship between President Johnson and Mr. Hoover had been close officially and socially for some years. This may have facilitated somewhat the use of the FBI by President Johnson. They had been neighbors. When President Johnson as a Senator and later Vice-President the relationship became ever more close. (Incidentally President Johnson use to call the Director from time to time and kept repeating one question: "Did you have a telephone tap on me when I was in the Senate?" He was always told we did not, which was the truth, but he never seemed to believe it.)

1. Re: [redacted]

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(S)

President Johnson requested FBI put a physical surveillance on [redacted] for the purpose of developing political information which could be used against Mr. Nixon. On November 7, 1968 [redacted] of the White House called the FBI and said that he had just conversed with President Johnson who now wanted the physical surveillance discontinued [redacted]

(S)

b1

(S)

[redacted] said: "...the President was of the opinion that the intelligence obtained by the FBI in this operation was of the highest order. He stated that the facts furnished by the FBI had been exactly what had been needed by the White House and that he and the President were very grateful."

2. Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City, N.J. 1964

President Johnson requested the FBI set up a special squad at the Convention to be of assistance to him in various ways. The "cover" would be that it was a security squad to guard against militants, etc. Nothing of this scope had ever been done before or since to my memory. Included in the assistance rendered was the development of political information useful to President Johnson. On September 10, 1964 Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to President Johnson at that time called the FBI and talked to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Jenkins said "the President wanted him to call, and the President may have mentioned this himself, but he was not sure and that was that he, the President, thought the job the Bureau had done at Atlantic City was one of the finest he has ever seen."

3. Re: [redacted] (a personality in the [redacted] case)

President Johnson called the FBI on November 18, 1964 and said he thought the Bureau should locate [redacted] and find out what [redacted] did with \$25,000 he allegedly received. President Johnson said it was his opinion that [redacted] had used such funds for bribery purposes for the Republican Party. The request was complied with but results negative.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-23-2008

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b7c

PREFACE

First, I will make a general statement relative to the FBI and politics and various Administrations.

The FBI under Mr. Hoover always tried to develop and maintain a very close unilateral relationship with Presidents and their key Administration officials. Once established the Attorney-Generals were ignored. Different Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet Officers etc. were carefully and systematically cultivated. The cultivation included both Democrats and Republicans but it was done with such skill and finesse that each one usually thought he was alone getting the special and helpful treatment. On some occasions this activity extended to Governors either because they could be helpful directly or because of their connections which could indirectly be of value. In the main the concentration was on the federal plane here in Washington. To repeat all this was done with great astuteness and adroitness and it was not until recent years that any bungling occurred.

It goes without saying that the above relationships were based on reciprocity. It had to be a two way street. The FBI gave out valuable information to the kinds of office holders mentioned above in exchange for their support. At times this activity could become just a bit devious and complex. For example, President Johnson would ask the FBI for derogatory information of one type or the other on Senators in his own Democratic Party who were opposing him. This information, he would give to the Republican Senator Dirksen who would use it with telling effect against President Johnson's opponents etc.

With relatively few exceptions no permanent records were kept of this political activity where FBI response was involved. However, written records would be kept of the request be it from a President, or a person down the ladder. Such sensitive would be usually kept in special files in Mr. Hoover's office. Action by the FBI would be verbal. Where necessary to write out anything it was done years ago on a "pink memo" which was later destroyed and later by preparing a "Do Not File" memo also later destroyed.

To my memory the two Administrations, which used the FBI the most for political purposes were Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Johnson's. Complete and willing cooperations was given to both. For example, Mr. Roosevelt requested us to look into the backgrounds of those who opposed his Lend-Lease Bill and other similar activity which politically was contrary to President Roosevelt's views. Mrs. Roosevelt would also make some unusual requests. The contrary was also true in that the Roosevelts would indicate to FBI they were not interested in FBI pushing certain investigations too far if the subjects were ones the Roosevelt did not want derogatory information developed on for ~~that~~ they liked them or wanted to avail themselves of their services. Two examples of this are [redacted] and Sumner Welles when the latter was Under-Secretary of State and information had been received that he was a homo-sexual. President Johnson, however, far exceeded the Roosevelts in his use of the FBI for political purposes and to this I will now turn.

~~TOP SECRET~~

RE: PRESIDENT JOHNSON, POLITICS AND THE FBI

Ex58

At President Johnson's request on November 12, 1968 the FBI was requested to check all outgoing telephone calls made by the then Vice Presidential candidate Mr. Spiro Agnew on the date of November 2, 1968 at the time he was in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This was done.

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There were five phone calls made. Three of the calls were from a phone on the plane and two were made from a pay station at the airport near by. Johnson was advised that Mr. Agnew talked to Secretary of State Rusk. Staff member [redacted] made one call to a [redacted] in Texas. ~~xxxx~~ A third call was made by [redacted] to this number in New York [redacted]. The FBI office in New York was requested to check it out and found it was listed to [redacted] a sculptor

A fourth call was made to [redacted] of New York City. A fifth call was made by [redacted] to [redacted] in Washington, D. C. It was a call to the Nixon-Agnew Campaign Headquarters. The phone there was chargeable to [redacted]

President Johnson call at 4:00 p.m. November 13, 1968 to ask about the progress FBI was making in the matter. He was given all the information listed above plus additional details. President Johnson then instructed that a check be made to determine if the fifth call could have been to [redacted] This was done.

President Johnson then instructed that the FBI check to see if there had been any phone calls from [redacted] to New Mexico, Texas or Los Angeles on the date of Nov. 2, 1968. This was done with negative results.

On February 18, 1966 [redacted] called from the White House to say that President Johnson wants the FBI to cover the TV presentation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings. [redacted] said the President is watching these hearings and feels his policies are losing considerable ground. Johnson further felt that Senator Fullbright and a number of other senators on this committee are receiving information from communists as well as other ~~xxxxxx~~ subversives. (Note: there was no evidence of this, additionally while FBI agents are versatile and they ~~xxxx~~ are not authorities on the complexities of foreign policy etc. hence the ~~xxxxxx~~ request was absurd apart from its political aspects.)

It is to be also noted that during a riot in New York President Johnson called and said he has reason to believe some Republicans have instigated the riot to embarrass him and asked the FBI look into it. When we did and ~~xxxxxx~~ found nothing as we expected Johnson came back with the question: Wasn't there at least one of two Republicans involved. Again the answer had to be no.

ENCLOSURE

62-115354-26X

Bowers to the Director memo (cont'd.)

Re: SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

[] advised that Seymour Hirsch, an independent newsman, has somehow obtained some or all of the information contained in the Sullivan memoranda. He said Hirsch had indicated he has no intention of using much of this material although some of it -- that concerning the checking of Mr. Agnew's phone calls -- has been published.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Correspondence and Crime Research Section of the Files and Communications Division promptly undertake a review of the material set forth in the enclosed documents to determine and set forth for the Director's information, the facts.

*I see no reason to do this
at this point -
Cork dub*

*Handled
EW*

Bowers to the Director memo (cont'd.)

Re: SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

concern "President Johnson and the FBI." This describes 10 alleged incidents of misuse of the FBI by President Johnson. These are headed:

1. Re: [REDACTED]
2. Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City, N.J. 1964
3. Re: [REDACTED] (a personality in the [REDACTED] case)
4. Re: Democratic Convention 1968
5. Re: Walter W. Jenkins
6. Re: Walter Jenkins
7. Re: [REDACTED]
8. Re: Senator Barry Goldwater
9. Re: [REDACTED]
10. Re: Walter Jenkins

The third document is apparently the transmittal note. It is addressed "John" and bears the typed signature "Bill."

The fourth document captioned "Re: WATERGATE" bears the classification "SECRET" at top and bottom. This is an offer on the part of Sullivan apparently to testify before the Watergate Committee. The second paragraph of this document reads as follows:

"Should 'worse come to worse' keep in mind that I would be willing to testify in behalf of the Administration and draw a very clear contrast between the past Administration we discussed and the present one. Presenting the facts as I experienced and knew them would put the current Administration in a very favorable light within the context where the dispute now rages. Some material, of course, would have to be declassified if the entire truth is to be set forth."

Bowers to the Director memo (cont'd.).

Re: SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

by the Committee. [] obtained the documents from the Committee file room and furnished the enclosed copy of them to me on the evening of 7/25/73.

The packet includes 4 distinct items plus 2 envelopes, one used to transmit the material to John Dean and the other apparently enclosed inside the transmittal envelope which was marked "SECRET Eyes Only Mr. John Dean." The top document is captioned "RE: PRESIDENT JOHNSON, POLITICS AND THE FBI." This bears the notation "6/27" followed by the initials "ID." Below that appears the notation "EX 58." These notations were placed on the documents by the Committee to identify the date on which they were received and the number assigned to them (Exhibit 58). This document concerns an alleged request by President Johnson on 11/12/68 for the FBI to check outgoing telephone calls made by Spiro Agnew on 11/2/68 from Albuquerque, New Mexico. It also contains information concerning an alleged request by [] at the White House on 2/18/66 for the FBI to cover Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings. This document also indicates President Johnson asked the FBI to determine if Republicans were involved in instigating a riot in New York.

The second item is headed "PREFACE" and bears the notation at the top and the bottom "TOP SECRET." This is a general recitation of alleged FBI politics pointing out that under Mr. Hoover efforts were made to develop and maintain close relationships with Presidents and key Administration officials after which the Attorneys General were ignored. It also discusses alleged cultivation of Members of Congress and Governors and talks of ways in which information obtained from the FBI by President Johnson was then used to his advantage against those who opposed him. It alleges permanent records of this type activity were rarely kept. The last paragraph of this document discusses the use of the FBI for political purposes by President Roosevelt, who allegedly would indicate to the FBI not to push certain investigations because the Roosevelts did not want derogatory information on people they liked or wanted to use, such as running out the allegation that Sumner Wells was homosexual. This concludes by saying that President Johnson far exceeded the Roosevelts in using the FBI for political purposes. The next three pages also labeled "TOP SECRET"

(CONTINUED-OVER)

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7/26/73

FROM : D.W. Bowers

SUBJECT: SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
(WATERGATE COMMITTEE)

FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Cong. Serv. _____
Corr. & Com. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

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On June 27, 1973, former counsel to the President John Dean appeared before captioned Committee and during his testimony that day identified certain documents which he previously had furnished to the Committee. Among those documents were items referred to during the testimony as the Sullivan memoranda. These memoranda were received by Chairman Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) but not admitted into evidence.

It has been reported that the so-called Sullivan memoranda were items typed personally by Sullivan and sent to John Dean purportedly to indicate incidents of the use of the FBI for political purposes by prior Administrations.

Shortly after these documents were mentioned during the hearings, I spoke with [redacted] Deputy Chief Counsel of captioned Committee, about the so-called Sullivan memoranda and requested that we be furnished a copy of them. [redacted] subsequently advised me there was no intention of releasing the Sullivan memoranda or of ever publishing them with the Committee reports. He indicated he would discuss with the Chairman as soon as possible the matter of making a copy of the memoranda available to the FBI.

On 7/25/73 [redacted] said he had not had an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Chairman; however, he said he agreed that the FBI should have this information available. He said only he and one other member of the Committee staff had reviewed the Sullivan memoranda, adding that the other staff member was the person who had interviewed Sullivan for the Committee. He said there is, at this time, no intention of calling Sullivan as a witness; hence, in all probability, there will be no use ever made of the material in the Sullivan memoranda.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Callahan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enc.
1 - Mr. Gebhardt - Enc.
1 - Mr. Miller - Enc.
1 - Mr. Marshall - Enc.
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bowers - Enc.

DWB:jo
(9)

18 JUL 15 1974

(CONTINUED-OVER)

7 JUL 16 1974

Re: Request for Information Regarding White House, etc.

ADDENDUM BY LEGAL COUNSEL, 6/20/74, JAM:mfd.

Inspector Dunn's reply to Mr. Sullivan, as indicated in this memorandum, was legally correct. There are several factors which will have to be considered if a specific request is received for Mr. Sullivan to review five memoranda or any other official Bureau documents. For example, it will be necessary to know whether testimony is to be given in a proper forum such as a grand jury hearing, other judicial proceedings, or Congressional Committee hearings. Further, it will be necessary to know the documents are material to the subject matter of the testimony and if so whether copies of the documents are available to Mr. Sullivan from the person conducting the questioning.

It is my opinion that all official Bureau documents, particularly those which may become material evidence in civil or criminal litigation should be carefully protected to avoid general publication which could result in denial of due process because of prejudicial pretrial publicity.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: June 18, 1974

FROM : O. T. JACOBSON *OTJ*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING
WHITE HOUSE WIRETAPS BY FORMER
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

[Handwritten signature]
Assoc. Dir. ☒
Dep. AD Adm. ☐
Dep. AD Inv. ☐
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☐
Comp. Syst. ☐
Ext. Affairs ☐
Files & Com. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
Inspection ☒
Intell. ☐
Laboratory ☐
Plan. & Eval. ☐
Spec. Inv. ☐
Training ☐
Legal Coun. ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

On 6/15/74 former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan was interviewed by Inspectors James J. Dunn, Jr., and Gerald D. Coakley at his residence in Sugar Hill, New Hampshire. This interview concerned Sullivan's recollection concerning the circumstances surrounding the initiation of electronic surveillance coverage on Morton Halperin in May, 1969. The results of the interview are set forth in an FD-302 dated 6/17/74.

On 6/18/74 Mr. Sullivan telephonically contacted Inspector Dunn at the Bureau from Sullivan's home in New Hampshire. Sullivan referred to 5 memoranda which were displayed to him when he was interviewed on 6/15/74. Copies of these memoranda are attached.

Four of these memoranda deal with telephone conversations between Dr. Henry Kissinger and Mr. Hoover on 5/9/69 regarding possible leaks at the White House. The fifth memorandum pertained to a discussion between Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach regarding certain newspaper people to be contacted to determine information regarding certain people in whom the White House had apparently expressed an interest in connection with the White House leaks.

Mr. Sullivan inquired of Inspector Dunn as to whether he would be allowed to review these memoranda if he should be called to testify concerning his involvement in the electronic surveillance initiated on Halperin. Dunn advised Mr. Sullivan that this review seemed premature at this time since he had not been called to testify, according to his own statement.

Inspector Dunn advised Mr. Sullivan that if he should be called to testify he should then make known his desire to review the memoranda and his request would be considered by appropriate officials at the Bureau.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Mintz

JJD:wmi

(3)

NOV 13 1974

SEE ADDENDUM - LEGAL COUNSEL

SAC, WFO

6/18/74

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SENSITIVE COVERAGE PLACED AT THE
REQUEST OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Shortly after 11:00 PM on Saturday, 6/15/74, I received a telephone call from former Assistant to the Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN. I was in bed and the conversation was brief. He said that he had received a visit from a Bureau representative who asked him about the circumstances which surrounded the installation of a tesur on MORTON HALPERIN which was in effect at about 6:00 PM on 5/9/69 when the Attorney General's authority was not received for the installation until Monday, 5/12/69. He asked if I had any recollection which would assist him. I responded by saying that I had been queried by Inspector TOM C. SMITH on Friday 6/14/74 and at his request I had also talked with former Supervisor [redacted] and Supervisor [redacted] for their recollection and further that I had suggested that SULLIVAN was the man who could answer those questions since I had no such knowledge. TOM SMITH, who was in Associate Director CALLAHAN's office, commented that the Bureau was trying to reach SULLIVAN at that time.

SULLIVAN, whose voice was very weak, talked about his recent heart attack and the fact that he was taking walks and he felt better. I told SULLIVAN that I had no information which could help his recollection or the Bureau because I was not privy to FBIHQ internal matters.

On the early evening of 6/17/74, SULLIVAN called again to my home and on this occasion he said that he was trying to reconstruct the events which transpired over the weekend of 5/9-12/69 and asked if I recalled any comments made to me about any conversations he had during that period with the Director or General HAIG of the White House. I commented in the negative. He went into detail about some internal Bureau correspondence and I interrupted him by saying I had no knowledge of this correspondence and that I merely carried out his instructions to institute whatever coverage he asked for and to see to it that the results were delivered to his office.

Above is for the record.

1- WFO
1- FBIHQ
CJJ:jak

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 6/18/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISIONSENSITIVE COVERAGE PLACED AT THE
REQUEST OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Attached is memorandum from SA [REDACTED]
reflecting his conversations with former Assistant to the
Director, WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN concerning captioned matter.

b6
b7c2 - Bureau
1 - WFO

(Enc. 1)

ENCLOSURE

CJJ:jak
(3)

REC/enn

65-75085-411

18 JUL 24 1974

RECEIVED JUL 1 1974

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

The Attorney General

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b7C

Director; Supervisor [redacted] Washington Field Office,
FBI; Supervisor [redacted] Washington Field Office, FBI;
Mr. [redacted] retired FBI Agent; [redacted]
Administrative Assistant to the Director; Miss [redacted]
Administrative Assistant to the Director; and [redacted]
[redacted] Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director.

Our files contain a memorandum for the Attorney General dated May 12, 1969, captioned "Colonel Alexander M. Haig, Technical Surveillance Request." This memorandum stated Haig came to the FBI on May 10, 1969, (Other information in our files indicates Haig talked to Mr. William C. Sullivan regarding the matter.) and stated a request was being made "on the highest authority" which involved a matter of most grave and serious consequence to our national security. The memorandum indicated Haig requested telephone surveillance be placed on [redacted] Morton H. Halperin, [redacted]

[redacted] Approval for these electronic surveillances was obtained from Attorney General John Mitchell on May 12, 1969, and his signature and the date appear on page two of the memorandum.

We have no correspondence in our files showing any instructions to our Washington Field Office to place an electronic surveillance on Halperin on May 9, 1969, May 12, 1969, or any other date. As indicated in the attached interview of Mr. William C. Sullivan on June 15, 1974, he advised he had not instructed the Washington Field Office to institute an electronic surveillance on Halperin on May 9, 1969, either on his own authority or anyone else's. He was shown FBI logs showing an electronic surveillance on Halperin for the dates of May 9, 10, and 11, 1969. He stated he could furnish no information which would shed any light on how the coverage on Halperin could have been in effect for the above dates when the Attorney General's authority was not obtained until May 12, 1969. He stated his normal procedure was to telephonically contact Supervisor [redacted] of our Washington Field Office and to instruct him to initiate coverage. He stated he assumed this procedure was followed when he was advised the Attorney General had approved the coverage on May 12, 1969. He indicated that, although he probably had seen the logs on Halperin dated May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, he could not state on what date or dates he may have seen them. He acknowledged his handwriting appears on the May 10, 1969, log. He advised that in reviewing mail, he frequently read the contents thereof without paying particular attention to the dates.

The Attorney General

As indicated in the attached interview of Supervisor [redacted] of our Washington Field Office, he advised that, to the best of his recollection, he received a telephone call from William C. Sullivan who related he was calling [redacted] because the Bureau wanted some special coverage conducted on the "highest authority." He stated Mr. Sullivan furnished him the names of several individuals on whom this coverage should be instituted, but [redacted] cannot recall the identities of these individuals. [redacted] is unable to recall the date or day of the week on which the call was received, but believes it was received sometime during the afternoon. He stated he presently has no written record regarding the above conversation with Mr. Sullivan. He advised that Mr. Sullivan's instructions were relayed to Supervisor [redacted] of the Washington Field Office.

As indicated in the attached interview of [redacted] now retired, [redacted] advised that, while he has no clear recollection as to the specific time or date, sometime probably in the Spring of 1969 he was instructed by Supervisor [redacted] to effect electronic surveillances on Morton Halperin, a man named [redacted] and a man named [redacted]. He believes there was a fourth person named, but does not at this time recall the identity of the individual. He stated that, while he is unable to specifically recall the date or time he received his instructions from Supervisor [redacted] he believes this initial request could well have been on a Friday, but reiterated he has no record to substantiate his belief. He does know that, after receiving the instruction from Supervisor [redacted] he initiated the necessary action to effect a contact with the phone company. It is [redacted] recollection that on the same afternoon positive information was received on the Halperin line.

In the attached interview of Mr. William C. Sullivan on June 18, 1974, he recalls being shown a memorandum by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover pertaining to a Camp David meeting. Mr. Sullivan does not recall the date this occurred. According to Mr. Sullivan, the memorandum indicated that at the Camp David meeting President Nixon was disturbed about White House leaks of information and indicated something had to be done about it. According to Sullivan, the memorandum indicated Mr. Hoover told President Nixon he would do something

The Attorney General

about the White House leaks, but Mr. Sullivan indicated there was no reference in the memorandum to possible utilization of electronic surveillances. Mr. Sullivan stated that in this meeting with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Hoover did not ask him to do anything regarding the White House leaks.

Concerning the meeting at Camp David referred to by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hoover's appointment book contains an entry showing that Mr. Hoover had dinner with the President and The Attorney General at Camp David on Friday, April 25, 1969. The appointment book contains no other clarifying information. A copy of the pertinent page of the appointment book is attached hereto.

Mr. Sullivan also recalled, during his interview on June 18, 1974, having seen a memorandum regarding a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover in early May, 1969. He recalled that the memorandum indicated Dr. Kissinger made a request of Mr. Hoover that certain wiretaps be put on to counteract White House leaks of information. Mr. Sullivan did not recall the names of any individuals mentioned. It is Mr. Sullivan's recollection that the memorandum showed that Mr. Hoover had told Dr. Kissinger that the FBI could initiate the wiretaps requested and that it would be done. Mr. Sullivan stated he has no recollection of having received any request from Mr. Hoover for any necessary action based on information set forth in the memorandum.

Concerning the meeting between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger in early May, 1969, Mr. Hoover's daily logs of telephone calls and personal meetings contain an entry showing that Dr. Kissinger met Mr. Hoover in Mr. Hoover's office at 4:27 p.m., May 5, 1969. No other such meetings were recorded during early May, 1969. The daily logs also show that the President telephoned Mr. Hoover at his home at 6:55 p.m., May 2, 1969. The logs show contacts between Dr. Kissinger's office and Mr. Hoover's office during the day May 5, 1969, in connection with an appointment for Dr. Kissinger. The logs also record that immediately following the meeting between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger at 4:27 p.m., May 5, 1969, Mr. Hoover attempted unsuccessfully to telephone Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan at 4:43 p.m.

The Attorney General

As indicated in the attached interviews of Mr. John P. Mohr, Miss Helen Gandy, [redacted] and [redacted] these individuals were unable to furnish any information regarding the memoranda referred to by Mr. Sullivan regarding the Camp David meeting and Dr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Hoover on May 5, 1969. [redacted] were the employees who handled all of Mr. Hoover's dictation.

An exhaustive search was made of all FBI records in an effort to locate the two memoranda referred to by Mr. Sullivan concerning the Camp David meeting and the meeting between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger in early May, 1969. However, no trace of these documents could be found. Documents such as these, if related to the use of wiretaps concerning the White House leaks at that point in time should have been filed along with similar documents, such as the five memoranda prepared by Mr. Hoover on May 9, 1969, concerning his exchange of telephone conversations with Dr. Kissinger on that date. The May 9, 1969, memoranda were among those turned over to Mr. Sullivan's care by Mr. Hoover and which were subsequently turned over by Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Robert C. Mardian, former Assistant Attorney General, in the Summer of 1971.

The May 9, 1969, memoranda, with other related documents, were recovered by the FBI from the White House May 12, 1973, where they had been in the custody of Mr. John D. Ehrlichman. The two memoranda referred to by Mr. Sullivan, concerning the Camp David meeting and the early May, 1969, meeting between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger, were not among the documents recovered and inventoried on May 12, 1973. The FBI has no inventory or record of documents turned over to Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Hoover, nor do we have an inventory or record of documents turned over to Mr. Mardian by Mr. Sullivan.

With respect to the date and time of installation of the first four wiretaps installed in connection with this case, the only available records we could check which could establish this are the logs of the wiretaps. These show that the wiretap on Morton H. Halperin could not have been installed later than 6:20 p.m., May 9, 1969. The wiretap on [redacted] could not have been installed later than May 13, 1969, although the time of day is not known. The first recorded time

The Attorney General

of day is 9:30 a.m., May 14, 1969. The wiretap on [] could not have been installed later than 6:05 p.m., May 13, 1969. The wiretap on [] could not have been installed later than May 13, 1969, although the time of day is not known. The first recorded time of day is 11:01 a.m. on May 14, 1969.

A thorough review has been made of all pertinent FBI records and interviews have been conducted of current and former FBI personnel who would have been knowledgeable concerning the matter. However, no information has been located which would explain the fact that the wiretap was installed on [] on May 9, 1969, whereas the record states it was not authorized until May 12, 1969.

The memorandum of Mr. Hoover dated May 9, 1969, at 5:05 p.m., revealed that Mr. Hoover gave Dr. Kissinger the names of (Morton) Halperin, [] and []. Mr. Hoover indicated that, based on contacts the FBI had made, leaks to William Beecher as reported in his article in the New York Times on May 9, 1969, could have come and probably did come from a staff member of the National Security Council. Mr. Hoover told Dr. Kissinger that Beecher, while at undergraduate school at Harvard University, reportedly had a roommate who was then a staff member of the National Security Council.

Mr. Hoover told Dr. Kissinger that Halperin, [] and [] were all acquainted with Beecher. Wiretaps were never installed on either [] or []. This particular memorandum is the only document closely related to the time the Halperin wiretap began to log conversations at 6:20 p.m., May 9, 1969. It does not, however, discuss in any way the matter of wiretaps.

The Director's daily log of telephone calls and personal meetings does not show that Mr. Hoover made a call to Mr. Sullivan following the 5:05 p.m. telephone call on May 9, 1969. However, if Mr. Hoover used his direct line to Mr. Sullivan, such call would probably not have been logged.

The Attorney General

The Director's daily logs of telephone calls and personal meetings do not show that Mr. Sullivan was in Mr. Hoover's office any time between April 25, 1969, and May 31, 1969. However, in light of Mr. Sullivan's statement concerning having seen memoranda relating to Mr. Hoover's Camp David meeting and his meeting with Dr. Kissinger in early May, 1969, the daily logs should not be considered infallible.

Enclosures - 18

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. O. T. Jacobson
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

June 24, 1974

Director, FBI

17 WIRETAPS OPERATED FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE FBI
BETWEEN MAY, 1969, AND FEBRUARY, 1971

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William C. Sullivan

Reference is made to the conference in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on June 21, 1974, between Associate Director Nicholas P. Callahan, Deputy Associate Director E. S. Miller, Assistant Director O. T. Jacobson, Inspector Thomas J. Smith, Mr. Lawrence Silberman, the Deputy Attorney General and Mr. James Wilderotter, Associate Deputy Attorney General, concerning captioned matter. Earlier, on June 14, 1974, the Deputy Attorney General advised Mr. Callahan that he had received information from Morton Halperin's attorney that he, the attorney, had noticed, in reviewing documents, pertaining to the electronic surveillance on Halperin, that FBI logs indicated Halperin's telephone had been overheard on May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, whereas the Attorney General's approval for the electronic surveillance was dated May 12, 1969. The Deputy Attorney General requested clarification on this matter.

Pursuant to the Deputy Attorney General's request on June 21, 1974, the following is a summary of information relating to the matter. Copies of pertinent FD 302's and other pertinent documentation are attached hereto. The Deputy Attorney General advised that a copy of this summary and attachments will be made available to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and to [redacted] Legal Adviser, Department of State, under the same conditions other material has been furnished these recipients.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Affairs _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Training _____
Off. Liaison & Int. Affs. _____

18-ENCLOSURE
Interviews of present and past FBI employees who may be knowledgeable concerning this matter have been conducted. Attached are interview forms on the following individuals: Mr. John P. Mohr, former Assistant to the Director; Miss Helen Gandy, former Executive Assistant to the Director; Mr. William C. Sullivan, former Assistant Director and Assistant to the Director; Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, former Assistant to the

JJD/TJS:clb/rfk

JUL 10 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 10 1974

Mr. Sullivan stated that there was never a ly doubt in his mind that the ELSUR coverage requested by Colonel Haig concerned legitimate national security matters.

handwritten notation initiated by Miss Helen W. Gandy, then Executive Assistant to Mr. Hoover, which indicated that at 6:00 P.M., May 12, 1969, she called Mr. Sullivan and advised him of the Attorney General's approval. Mr. Sullivan stated he has no recollection of advising the Washington Field Office of the FBI to initiate the ELSUR coverage after he had received Miss Gandy's telephone call. He stated his normal procedure when receiving information that an ELSUR had been approved by the Attorney General was to telephonically contact Supervisor Cortland Jones of the Washington Field Office and instruct him to initiate the coverage. He stated he assumed that this was the procedure he followed when he received Miss Gandy's telephone call on May 12, 1969.

Mr. Sullivan was shown copies of ELSUR logs dated May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, which set forth results of the ELSUR coverage on Morton Halperin. He stated he had no recollection of seeing these particular logs but acknowledged that his handwriting appeared on the May 10, 1969, log. He indicated that at the outset of the initiation of the coverage on Morton Halperin he personally reviewed the logs which were hand-delivered to him in a sealed envelope by Special Agent Ernest Belter of the Washington Field Office. He stated that subsequently, due to the pressure of other business, he delegated the review of the logs to Special Agent [redacted]

It was pointed out to Mr. Sullivan that the logs shown to him indicated that the ELSUR coverage on Halperin was approved by the Attorney General on May 12, 1969, whereas the logs showed that this coverage was in effect for three days prior to that date. He expressed complete surprise regarding this. He was asked how he could review the logs without noting the dates thereof and realizing that the logs were dated prior to the receipt of the Attorney General's authority. He stated that his only way to explain this was that in reviewing mail he frequently read the contents thereof without paying particular attention to the dates thereof. He indicated that although he probably had seen the May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, logs on Halperin, he could not state on what date or dates he may have seen them. He stated he had not instructed the Washington Field Office to institute ELSUR coverage on Halperin on May 9, 1969, either on his own authority or anyone else's and that he would take an oath to this effect. He stated he could furnish no information which would shed any light on how the ELSUR coverage on Halperin could have been in effect from May 9 - 11, 1969, when the Attorney General had not given authorization for this coverage until May 12, 1969. Mr. Sullivan stated that if he had had the May 9, 1969, ELSUR log on Halperin in his possession when he met with Colonel Haig on May 10, 1969, he probably would have shown the log to Haig; however, he stated he had no recollection that this was done.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription June 17, 1974

Mr. William C. Sullivan, Sunset Road, who is a former Assistant Director and former Assistant to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewed by Inspectors James J. Dunn, Jr., and Gerald D. Coakley regarding his recollection of the circumstances surrounding the initiation of electronic surveillance (ELSUR) coverage on Morton Halperin in May, 1969. The identities of Inspectors Dunn and Coakley as members of the Inspection Division, FBI Headquarters, were made known to Mr. Sullivan at the outset of the interview.

A copy of a memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. DeLoach dated May 11, 1969, and captioned "Colonel Alexander M. Haig, Technical Surveillance Request," together with a copy of a memorandum for the Attorney General dated May 12, 1969, captioned "Colonel Alexander M. Haig, Technical Surveillance Request," were shown to Mr. Sullivan. The May 12, 1969, memorandum indicated that on May 10, 1969, Colonel Haig, who was assigned to the staff of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, had come to the Bureau and requested that a telephone surveillance be placed on four individuals including Morton Halperin.

After reviewing the May 11, 1969, memorandum, Mr. Sullivan acknowledged preparing it. He stated that at that time he was serving as Assistant Director, Domestic Intelligence Division, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Mr. Sullivan stated that due to the extremely sensitive nature of the coverage involved, he recalled that his memorandum suggested that Mr. Hoover might want to discuss the matter personally with the Attorney General. Mr. Sullivan stated that in normally handling ELSUR requests as Assistant Director he would make a direct recommendation as to whether or not the coverage should be initiated. He stated that the particular request of Colonel Haig was so sensitive that it necessitated specific discussion by Mr. Hoover with the Attorney General.

Mr. Sullivan was shown a copy of an FBI routing slip dated May 12, 1969, to which was attached a copy of the May 12, 1969, memorandum to the Attorney General referred to above. The routing slip stated that the attached (referring to the May 12, 1969, memorandum to the Attorney General) was approved by the Attorney General at 1:48 P.M., May 12, 1969. The routing slip contained a

Interviewed on June 15, 1974 at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire File # _____

by Inspectors James J. Dunn, Jr., and Gerald D. Coakley/wmj Date dictated June 17, 1974

a memorandum which pertained to this conversation.

In a subsequent telephonic contact on June 18, 1974, Mr. Sullivan advised Inspector Dunn that in connection with his meeting in Mr. Hoover's office sometime after the Camp David meeting referred to previously, he was requested to report to Mr. Hoover's office for this meeting.

Mr. Sullivan indicated that his secretary, while he was Assistant Director of the FBI, maintained an appointment book for him and that he might possibly have this book presently in his possession. He stated he would attempt to locate it to see if there was any information therein which would have a bearing on dates he was in contact with Mr. Hoover during April and May, 1969. He stated that any pertinent information in the appointment book would be made known to Inspector Dunn.

In a third telephonic conversation on June 18, 1974, Mr. Sullivan telephonically advised Inspector Dunn that he had located his appointment book. He stated there was no notation therein showing any meetings he had on May 7 or 9, 1969, with Mr. Hoover. In connection therewith he indicated that his appointment book normally contained appointments set up ahead of time and that if he received a telephone call to see a particular individual at FBI Headquarters this would not be set forth in the appointment book. He advised that the appointment book does not contain any notation regarding his meeting with Colonel Alexander Haig of the White House staff on May 10, 1969.

Hoover indicated that he was not going to testify. Sullivan stated that the memorandum indicated that President Nixon had made some comment to the effect that he would talk to Kleindienst and get him straightened out.

Sullivan stated that the memorandum also indicated that President Nixon was disturbed about White House leaks of information and that the President had indicated something had to be done about it. According to Sullivan the memorandum indicated that Mr. Hoover told President Nixon that he would do something about the White House leaks but Sullivan indicated there was no reference in the memorandum to possible utilization of electronic surveillances.

Sullivan stated the memorandum also made mention of some criticism directed against Mr. Hoover; however, Sullivan could not recall the nature of this criticism or when and by whom it was made.

Sullivan stated that at the above-mentioned meeting with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Hoover did not ask him to do anything regarding the White House leaks.

Regarding President Nixon's telephonic conversation with Mr. Hoover on May 2, 1969, Mr. Sullivan indicated he had no recollection of having talked to Mr. Hoover regarding this conversation or having seen any memorandum written by Mr. Hoover regarding it.

Regarding the meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover at FBI Headquarters on May 5, 1969, Mr. Sullivan recalled seeing a memorandum regarding a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover in early May, 1969, but he could not recall whether the memorandum he saw had to do with the May 5, 1969, meeting. He could not recall where or when he saw the memorandum. He recalled that the memorandum indicated that Dr. Kissinger had requested of Mr. Hoover that certain wiretaps be put on to counteract White House leaks of information. Mr. Sullivan did not recall the names of any individuals being mentioned. Mr. Sullivan stated that it is his recollection that the memorandum showed that Mr. Hoover had told Dr. Kissinger that the FBI could initiate the wiretaps requested and that it would be done. Mr. Sullivan stated he has no recollection of having received any request from Mr. Hoover for any necessary action based on information set forth in the memorandum.

Regarding Mr. Sullivan's telephone conversation with Mr. Hoover on May 7, 1969, Mr. Sullivan stated he had no recollection of the nature of this conversation or of ever having written or seen a memorandum which would set forth details regarding their conversation.

Regarding Mr. Hoover's telephone conversation with Mr. Sullivan on May 9, 1969, Mr. Sullivan stated he has no recollection of the nature of this conversation and does not remember either preparing a memorandum or seeing

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription June 18, 1974

Mr. William C. Sullivan, Sunset Road, who is a former Assistant Director and former Assistant to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was telephonically contacted at his residence by Inspector James J. Dunn, Jr.

He was asked if he could furnish any information regarding the following matters.

1. A dinner at Camp David, Maryland, on Friday, April 25, 1969, at which President Nixon, Attorney General Mitchell, and J. Edgar Hoover were present.
2. A telephonic conversation between President Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover on Friday, May 2, 1969. This call was made to Mr. Hoover's home at 6:55 PM.
3. A meeting on May 5, 1969, at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover. This meeting began at 4:27 PM.
4. Mr. Sullivan's telephonic conversation with Mr. Hoover at 3:48 PM on 5/7/69.
5. A telephonic conversation between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Hoover at 3:28 PM on May 9, 1969.

Regarding the dinner at Camp David, Maryland, Mr. Sullivan stated that it is his recollection that he went to see Mr. Hoover in Mr. Hoover's office sometime subsequent to the Camp David dinner, date of which was unrecalled by Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan stated that Mr. Hoover showed him a memorandum which Mr. Hoover indicated he was not sending outside of his office.

Mr. Sullivan stated it was his recollection that Mr. Hoover was upset during his conversation with Mr. Sullivan and that the memorandum shown to him by Mr. Hoover made mention of the desire of Richard Kleindienst, then Deputy Attorney General, for Mr. Hoover to testify later in 1969 in the U. S. Congress concerning FBI wiretaps. Sullivan indicated that the memorandum stated that Mr.

Interviewed on June 18, 1974 at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire File # _____

by Inspector James J. Dunn, Jr./wmj Date dictated June 18, 1974

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. O. T. Jacobson
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

June 20, 1974

Director, FBI

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17 WIRETAPS OPERATED FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE FBI
BETWEEN MAY, 1969, AND FEBRUARY, 1971

On June 14, 1974, the Deputy Attorney General advised Associate Director Nicholas P. Callahan that he had received information from Morton Halperin's attorney that he, the attorney, had noticed, in reviewing documents pertaining to the electronic surveillance on Halperin, that FBI logs indicated Halperin's telephone had been overheard on May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, whereas the Attorney General's approval for the electronic surveillance was dated May 12, 1969. The Deputy Attorney General requested clarification on this matter.

Interviews of present and past FBI employees who may be knowledgeable concerning this matter have been conducted. Attached are interview forms on the following individuals: Mr. John P. Mohr, former Assistant to the Director; Miss Helen Gandy, former Executive Assistant to the Director; Mr. William C. Sullivan, former Assistant Director and Assistant to the Director; Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, former Assistant to the Director; Supervisor [redacted] Washington Field Office, FBI; Supervisor [redacted] Washington Field Office, FBI; [redacted] retired FBI Agent; [redacted] Administrative Assistant to the Director; [redacted] Administrative Assistant to the Director; and [redacted] Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director. *lam*

Our files contain a memorandum for the Attorney General dated May 12, 1969, captioned "Colonel Alexander M. Haig Technical Surveillance Request." This memorandum stated

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

JJD/TJS:clb :rfk

18 lam
ENCLOSURE

Delivered to
4:50 PM
6/20/74
8906 101974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-114

65-75025-406
7-10
18 JUN 21 1974

EM

OK
6/20/74
65-75025

The Attorney General

Unfortunately, Mr. Hoover's daily log does not show that Mr. Sullivan was in Mr. Hoover's office anytime between April 25, 1969, and May 31, 1969. However, in light of Mr. Sullivan's statement, the possibility should be considered that the daily log is not infallible.

Sullivan's recollection of the subject matter of the two memoranda described above is somewhat supportive of Dr. Kissinger's reported recollection of discussions prior to May 9, 1969, concerning the use of wiretaps in efforts to stop the leaks.

All of the evidence we have developed points to the fact that there was active collaboration between White House and FBI officials, including the President, Dr. Kissinger and then Colonel Haig, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Sullivan, and other FBI representatives in the attempt to identify and plug the leaks of extremely sensitive national security information. The White House obviously realized that in order to detect these leaks, which were coming from the very highest levels in the White House, extraordinary measures were necessary to prevent our investigative efforts from being exposed and neutralized. This factor, which in itself was a major problem, had to be considered along with the politically explosive factor of public reaction and opinion if the use of wiretaps against White House personnel and others were to be exposed.

By the same token, Mr. Hoover's reluctance to use wiretaps and his longstanding policy of requiring prior Attorney General authorization before wiretaps were used, may have been an annoyance to those in the White House who felt they were an important investigative tool. Couple this with W. C. Sullivan's personal philosophy that Mr. Hoover's wiretap policy was too restrictive and add the ingredient of the White House supporting his philosophy, rather than the restrictive Hoover policy, and the problems of misunderstanding and administrative mishandling are created. This entire analysis is dependent on the simple premise that the wiretaps were legal and proper and that whether Kissinger or the President or J. Edgar Hoover initiated them is irrelevant so long as the President approved of their use and/or was aware in advance of their proposed use and authorized them. We believe that Presidential approval was granted in advance, regardless of how it may have been expressed or given.

Enclosures - 18

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

The Attorney General

It can, therefore, be stated that these wiretaps for and on behalf of the White House required no additional authorization or approval of the Attorney General. Therefore, the various memoranda to the Attorney General were merely a device to insure that the FBI was not acting unilaterally. Can the President instruct the Director of the FBI to install a national security wiretap without consulting the Attorney General? Our answer was that we believed he had the authority and we acted on that belief.

Many of the nagging questions could undoubtedly be answered, at least in part, if records could be located of Mr. Hoover's visit to Camp David, his telephone conversation with the President on May 2, 1969, and his meeting with Dr. Kissinger on May 5, 1969. We have not located these records. However, as noted in the attached report of interviews of Mr. Sullivan, he recalls reading memoranda relating to a Camp David meeting probably on April 25, 1969, and a meeting with Dr. Kissinger probably on May 5, 1969.

Mr. Sullivan recalls that subsequent to Mr. Hoover's meeting with the President at Camp David on April 25, 1969, Mr. Hoover showed him a memorandum he prepared concerning the meeting and told Sullivan that this memorandum would never leave his (Hoover's) office. According to Sullivan, this memorandum dealt with three main topics: (1) Then Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst was pressing Mr. Hoover to testify before Congress on the FBI's electronic surveillance activities in general. Mr. Hoover was very much opposed. (2) The matter of the White House leaks was discussed, and the FBI was urged to do something about the problem. Mr. Hoover promised that the FBI would do something. (3) Criticism of Mr. Hoover was discussed, although Mr. Sullivan does not recall the nature of the criticism.

Sullivan also recalls that after Mr. Hoover's meeting with Dr. Kissinger on May 5, 1969, he saw a memorandum concerning the meeting with Dr. Kissinger. Sullivan said this memorandum recorded the fact that Dr. Kissinger had requested Mr. Hoover to utilize certain wiretaps in an effort to stop the leaks. However, Sullivan could not recall the names of any individuals mentioned.

The Attorney General

May 9, 1969, instead of May 10, 1969, as set forth. However, in the haste to get the memorandum to the Attorney General, a shortcut in the administrative language could have occurred. In other words, in the preparation of the memorandum, it would have been much simpler to set forth that all of the wiretaps were requested by Colonel Haig on May 10, 1969, than to go into the more complicated details of one being requested May 9, 1969, by Kissinger and the others on May 10, 1969, by Colonel Haig.

The only other possibility is that Colonel Haig and W. C. Sullivan independently worked out the details early on May 9, 1969, and Sullivan bypassed Mr. Hoover on the Halperin request on May 9, 1969, ordering it without advance clearance from either Mr. Hoover or the Attorney General.

In any of these considerations, it must be remembered that, according to Sullivan's first memorandum on the subject dated May 11, 1969, he wrote that Colonel Haig had stressed that the matter was so sensitive that it demanded handling on a need-to-know basis, with no record being maintained. He said in fact, that if possible it would be desirable to have the matter handled without going to the Department of Justice; although Sullivan was told that the Attorney General was aware in general terms of the main elements of the security problem.

Here we have a request for a reversal of our normal operating procedures relating to wiretaps. Ordinarily, the FBI initiates the request for the wiretap. It is the FBI seeking authority under constitutional power of the President to install the wiretap, and the Attorney General, acting for the President, grants or denies that authority.

But in the case of the wiretaps in question, these were being requested from authority higher than the Attorney General; i.e., being requested in the name and office of the Presidency, which is the source of authority.

The Attorney General

The Director's daily log does not show that Mr. Hoover made a call to Sullivan following the 5:05 p.m. call to Dr. Kissinger. However, if Mr. Hoover used his direct line to Sullivan, such call would probably not have been logged.

The records retrieved from the White House reveal that on May 10, 1969, Mr. Sullivan tried to contact Mr. Hoover at his home and, being unsuccessful, left a message with Miss Gandy for Mr. Hoover. Sullivan related that Colonel Haig had visited him on the morning of May 10, 1969, and made certain requests concerning a colonel at the Pentagon. Sullivan said that he did not want to move on this until he had gotten Mr. Hoover's approval, and "they" did not want anything in writing.

This record supports the theory that as of May 10, 1969, not all of the original four wiretap requests had been previously requested since it would appear that the colonel in the Pentagon referred to above was probably Colonel [redacted] [redacted] one of the four initially wiretapped in this case.

We can offer no explanation as to the reason why the memorandum to the Attorney General dated May 12, 1969, in which the first four wiretaps were requested and approved did not set forth the fact that one of the wiretaps had already been initiated on May 9, 1969. If the theory is correct that Dr. Kissinger made the request for the wiretap during the conversation at 5:05 p.m. on May 9, 1969, it would have been logical under the circumstances to state in the memorandum that the request had been made for the wiretap on Halperin on May 9, 1969, and that, because of the urgency and source of the request, it had been initiated on the basis of expected authorization by the Attorney General on the following workday (Monday, May 12, 1969).

It can be speculated also that when the request was made late in the day (Friday) May 9, 1969, Sullivan had no reasonable expectation that the installation could be made prior to May 12, 1969, since it would be difficult to get the installation made on the evening of May 9, 1969, or during the weekend. This does not account for failure of the May 12, 1969, memorandum to state that the Halperin request was made

The Attorney General

discussions took place between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger concerning the seriousness of the leaks, and specifically about a leak appearing in a New York Times article by William Beecher on May 9, 1969. Dr. Kissinger declared that this particular leak was extraordinarily damaging and used secret information. Dr. Kissinger asked that the FBI use whatever resources were needed to find out who was responsible.

Mr. Hoover posed the problem to his executive staff and through appropriate contacts information was developed concerning three possible suspects in connection with the leaks. These suspects were (Morton) Halperin, [redacted] and [redacted]. All three were connected with the National Security Council, and all three were acquainted with William Beecher, author of The New York Times article referred to by Dr. Kissinger.

Halperin and [redacted] had reportedly gone to school, possibly at the same time as Beecher, at Harvard University. Beecher reportedly had a roommate at Harvard undergraduate school who was then (in May, 1969) a staff member of the National Security Council. This information was telephoned to Dr. Kissinger by Mr. Hoover at about 5:05 p.m., May 9, 1969. Insofar as Mr. Hoover and the FBI were concerned at that point, Halperin, [redacted] were all good possibilities as suspects in the leaks. However, and this is a most significant point, only Halperin was targeted for a wiretap. We cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover or anyone else in the FBI making a unilateral decision to wiretap Halperin to the exclusion of the other two logical suspects.

This leads to a somewhat logical conclusion that during the discussion between Mr. Hoover and Dr. Kissinger beginning at 5:05 p.m., Dr. Kissinger made the decision to wiretap Halperin but not the other two. If such were the case, Mr. Hoover would have immediately instructed (probably W. C. Sullivan) to institute the wiretap on Halperin, and this would account for the Washington Field Office Agent's recollection of staying late to have the wiretap installed and working so he would not have to come in on Saturday, possibly May 10, 1969.

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The Attorney General

Since Mr. W. C. Sullivan played a key role in this matter, he has been interviewed at length concerning his recollection of the sequence of events and the facts surrounding the use of wiretaps in this case. Results of his interviews are attached.

Mr. Sullivan advised that he did not instruct the Washington Field Office to initiate electronic surveillance coverage on Halperin on May 9, 1969, either on his own authority or anyone else's. He stated his normal procedure was to telephonically contact a specific supervisor in the Washington Field Office and instruct him to initiate coverage after specific authorization had been obtained.

However, logs of the wiretap on Morton H. Halperin reveal the first call monitored was at 6:20 p.m., May 9, 1969. This fact then raises the second important question; i.e., "when was the wiretap (at least on Halperin) actually requested, and who authorized it?"

Washington Field Office personnel were interviewed at length, and pertinent Agents were unable to recall sufficient facts to resolve the question. The coordinating supervisor, who does recall having been instructed by W. C. Sullivan to have the first wiretaps installed, cannot now recall the date or the identities of those wiretapped. He thought Mr. Sullivan furnished him the names of several individuals on whom coverage was to be instituted but could not recall identities of those individuals. As a matter of record, however, the other three wiretaps (besides Halperin) were not monitored prior to May 13, 1969, even if they were installed prior thereto.

The Special Agent who handled the technical work could recall only that the request came possibly on a Friday and that he worked late that evening to insure that the correct line was being monitored so that he would not have to come in the next day. He does not recall the day of the month, but May 9, 1969, was on Friday.

While it is recorded that the first wiretap, the Halperin wiretap, was initiated on May 9, 1969, the question as to who ordered (or requested) it is still unresolved. We do know, however, that on May 9, 1969, a series of telephonic

The Attorney General

Dr. Kissinger would be a little late. At 4:27 p.m. Dr. Kissinger met with Mr. Hoover, and at 4:43 p.m. Mr. Hoover attempted to reach Assistant Director William C. Sullivan.

The events surrounding the meeting at Camp David on April 25, 1969, and Dr. Kissinger's visit to Mr. Hoover's office on May 5, 1969, following a telephone call from the President on May 2, 1969, tend to support the theory that Mr. Hoover had possibly discussed the very serious matter of White House leaks with the President, the Attorney General, and Dr. Kissinger. Such being the case, the matter of wiretaps being a valuable tool in the investigative effort to pinpoint the source of the leaks logically would have come up. We know that the then Attorney General John N. Mitchell had been somewhat critical of the restrictive attitude of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark concerning the use of wiretaps. We feel, therefore, that Mr. Mitchell would have certainly been amenable to the suggestion for use of wiretaps.

Mr. Hoover's attitude respecting the use of wiretaps has traditionally been a negative one. FBI records are replete with evidence of his repugnance for use of wiretaps, and it is, therefore, highly unlikely that he would have initiated a suggestion for their use in this case. We think, however, if the President and the Attorney General had voiced an opinion that wiretaps were in order, Mr. Hoover would not have opposed them in any way. In absence of any documentary evidence, however, the FBI cannot supply facts concerning the conversations that might have taken place where Mr. Hoover took part concerning the suggestion, proposal, or recommendation that wiretaps be used.

With respect to specific documentation regarding Mr. Hoover's meeting with the President and Mr. Mitchell at Camp David on April 25, 1969, and his subsequent meeting with Dr. Kissinger on May 5, 1969, an effort was made to determine if Mr. Hoover had made any record of these meetings. Mr. Hoover's personal Executive Assistant of many years, Miss Helen W. Gandy, felt in her own mind that Mr. Hoover would have dictated a record of those two meetings since he always carefully recorded important meetings and discussions. She does not now recall that he did prepare such records. Upon interview, as related above, secretarial personnel could not recall preparing memoranda relating to these two meetings.

The Attorney General

suggests that the President, not Dr. Kissinger, was the initiator of the request.

One memorandum, a personal memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Hoover, dated May 20, 1969, records that Dr. Kissinger reviewed logs of the first four wiretaps in Sullivan's office and told Sullivan that he (Kissinger) wanted the coverage to continue for a while longer on the first four names, to which would be added new ones. This memorandum also recorded that Dr. Kissinger stated "It is clear that I don't have anybody in my office that I can trust except Colonel Haig."

We understand that Dr. Kissinger has indicated he attended a meeting between the President, Attorney General, and J. Edgar Hoover on May 9, 1969, or previous to that time, concerning the very serious matter of leaks of national security information from the White House. Supposedly, the matter of wiretaps was discussed at that meeting, perhaps with Mr. Hoover suggesting this technique as one means of discovering the source of the leaks. We know that no such meeting occurred on May 9, 1969, since the President and Dr. Kissinger were in Key Biscayne, Florida, on that date while Mr. Hoover was in Washington.

A review of Mr. Hoover's appointment book and logs of his telephone calls and personal meetings in his office (copies attached hereto) reveals that Mr. Hoover had dinner with the President and the Attorney General at Camp David on April 25, 1969. There is no information available to indicate Dr. Kissinger was present, although he may well have been.

Mr. Hoover's daily log reveals the President telephoned him at his home at 6:55 p.m., May 2, 1969. Subsequently, at 12:05 p.m., May 5, 1969, Colonel Haig of Dr. Kissinger's Office called and left a message, since the Director was out at the time. At 1:12 p.m. Colonel Haig called the Director's telephone room and confirmed an appointment for Dr. Kissinger. At 3:55 p.m. and 4:10 p.m., Dr. Kissinger's Office called to advise that

The Attorney General

Therefore, since the best evidence, i.e., complete documentation, cannot be located, we feel that a professional analysis of the available facts is the next best way of helping to resolve the issues. Our analysis does not cover the basic issue of whether the wiretaps were properly and legally placed, based on the constitutional powers of the President and the state of the law at the time. Our previous legal analysis has fully convinced us that the wiretaps were legal.

Our professional analysis then is concerned with (1) the issue of who actually initiated the wiretaps; that is, who actually suggested, requested, or ordered the installation and use of the wiretaps; and (2) the issue of why the Morton Halperin wiretap was evidently installed on May 9, 1969, whereas the Attorney General authorization was not effective prior to May 12, 1969.

First, and foremost, all available FBI records available for analysis and review are the records recovered from the White House May 12, 1973, after they had been turned over to former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian by former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan in the Summer of 1971. The FBI has no record of what records were turned over to Mr. Mardian by Mr. Sullivan; therefore, we have no way of knowing whether we did, in fact, retrieve all of the records originally turned over to Mr. Mardian. This is mentioned, not in any sense as an accusation that some of these records may have been removed prior to their return to FBI control, but only as one of the many unknown factors in trying to arrive at a logical conclusion as to the facts.

All of those records retrieved from the White House have been carefully reviewed, and it is not possible to establish with any degree of certainty the role Dr. Kissinger played in the initiation of the wiretaps. The initial document recording the request by the White House for the wiretaps states that the request was made personally by then Colonel Alexander M. Haig of Dr. Kissinger's Office, and Colonel Haig stated this request was being made on "the highest authority." This immediately

The Attorney General

about the White House leaks, but Mr. Sullivan indicated there was no reference in the memorandum to possible utilization of electronic surveillances. Mr. Sullivan stated that in this meeting with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Hoover did not ask him to do anything regarding the White House leaks.

Mr. Sullivan recalled seeing a memorandum regarding a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Hoover in early May, 1969, but he could not recall whether the memorandum he saw had to do with the May 5, 1969, meeting. He recalled that the memorandum indicated Dr. Kissinger made a request of Mr. Hoover that certain wiretaps be put on to counteract White House leaks of information. Mr. Sullivan did not recall the names of any individuals mentioned. It is Mr. Sullivan's recollection that the memorandum showed that Mr. Hoover had told Dr. Kissinger that the FBI could initiate the wiretaps requested and that it would be done. Mr. Sullivan stated he has no recollection of having received any request from Mr. Hoover for any necessary action based on information set forth in the memorandum.

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As indicated in the attached interviews of Mr. John P. Mohr, Miss Helen Gandy [redacted] and [redacted] these individuals were unable to furnish any information regarding the memoranda referred to by Mr. Sullivan regarding the Camp David meeting and Dr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Hoover on May 5, 1969. [redacted] were the employees who handled all of Mr. Hoover's dictation.

CURRENT FBI ANALYSIS

Essentially, it appears that two basic questions should be answered concerning the 17 wiretaps placed between May, 1969, and February, 1971, in connection with leaks of highly sensitive national security information from the White House. The best way to resolve the questions would be to produce unassailable documentary evidence. However, an exhaustive search of FBI records has been made, and the documents needed to provide the solution cannot be located.

The Attorney General

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the "highest authority." He stated Mr. Sullivan furnished him the names of several individuals on whom this coverage should be instituted, but [] cannot recall the identities of these individuals. [] is unable to recall the date or day of the week on which the call was received, but believes it was received sometime during the afternoon. He stated he presently has no written record regarding the above conversation with Mr. Sullivan. He advised that Mr. Sullivan's instructions were relayed to Supervisor [] of the Washington Field Office.

As indicated in the attached interview of [] [] now retired, [] advised that, while he has no clear recollection as to the specific time or date, sometime probably in the Spring of 1969 he was instructed by Supervisor [] to effect electronic surveillances on Morton Halperin, a man named [] and a man named []. He believes there was a fourth person named, but does not at this time recall the identity of the individual. He stated that, while he is unable to specifically recall the date or time he received his instructions from Supervisor [] he believes this initial request could well have been on a Friday, but reiterated he has no record to substantiate his belief. He does know that, after receiving the instruction from Supervisor [] he initiated the necessary action to effect a contact with the phone company. It is Mr. Belter's recollection that on the same afternoon positive information was received on the Halperin line.

Our records indicate that Mr. Hoover had dinner with President Richard Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell on April 25, 1969, at Camp David, Maryland. Our records further indicate that Dr. Henry Kissinger met with Mr. Hoover at FBI Headquarters on the afternoon of May 5, 1969. As indicated in the attached interview of Mr. William C. Sullivan on June 18, 1974, he recalls being shown a memorandum by Mr. Hoover pertaining to a Camp David meeting, date unrecalled by Mr. Sullivan. According to Mr. Sullivan, the memorandum indicated that at the Camp David meeting President Nixon was disturbed about White House leaks of information and indicated something had to be done about it. According to Sullivan, the memorandum indicated Mr. Hoover told President Nixon he would do something

The Attorney General

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Haig came to the FBI on May 10, 1969, (Other information in our files indicates Haig talked to Mr. William C. Sullivan regarding the matter.) and stated a request was being made "on the highest authority" which involved a matter of most grave and serious consequence to our national security. The memorandum indicated Haig requested telephone surveillance be placed on [redacted] Morton H. Halperin, [redacted]

[redacted] Approval for these electronic surveillances was obtained from Attorney General John Mitchell on May 12, 1969, and his signature and the date appear on page two of the memorandum.

We have no correspondence in our files showing any instructions to our Washington Field Office to place an electronic surveillance on Halperin on May 9, 1969, May 12, 1969, or any other date. As indicated in the attached interview of Mr. William C. Sullivan on June 15, 1974, he advised he had not instructed the Washington Field Office to institute an electronic surveillance on Halperin on May 9, 1969, either on his own authority or anyone else's. He was shown FBI logs showing an electronic surveillance on Halperin for the dates of May 9, 10, and 11, 1969. He stated he could furnish no information which would shed any light on how the coverage on Halperin could have been in effect for the above dates when the Attorney General's authority was not obtained until May 12, 1969. He stated his normal procedure was to telephonically contact Supervisor [redacted] of our Washington Field Office and to instruct him to initiate coverage. He stated he assumed this procedure was followed when he was advised the Attorney General had approved the coverage on May 12, 1969. He indicated that, although he probably had seen the logs on Halperin dated May 9, 10, and 11, 1969, he could not state on what date or dates he may have seen them. He acknowledged his handwriting appears on the May 10, 1969, log. He advised that in reviewing mail, he frequently read the contents thereof without paying particular attention to the dates.

As indicated in the attached interview of Supervisor [redacted] of our Washington Field Office, he advised that, to the best of his recollection, he received a telephone call from William C. Sullivan who related he was calling [redacted] because the Bureau wanted some special coverage conducted on

Assoc. Dir. ☒
 Dep. AD Adm. ☒
 Dep. AD Inv. ☒
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin. ☒
 Comp. Syst. ☒
 Ext. Affairs ☒
 Files & Com. ☒
 Gen. Inv. ☒
 Ident. ☒
 Inspection ☒
 Intell. ☒
 Laboratory ☒
 Plan. & Eval. ☒
 Spec. Inv. ☒
 Training ☒
 Legal Coun. ☒
 Telephone Rm. ☒
 Director Sec'y ☒

William C. Sullivan

News in Brief

THE NATION

FBI Called Potential Threat to Liberties

The third highest official of the FBI under the late J. Edgar Hoover, says the bureau, as now structured, is a potential threat to civil liberties and its power should be reduced significantly. William C. Sullivan, now retired, was, until 1971, assistant FBI director in charge of criminal investigations and intelligence. He proposed, in a paper submitted to a conference sponsored by a trial lawyers' foundation, a three-year moratorium on electronic eavesdropping by any federal agency while a special commission studied all internal security and intelligence operations. Sullivan proposed also separating the domestic security function of the FBI from its criminal investigations.

File J. Edgar Hoover
5- R. [unclear]
Sullivan

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times *PART I 2*

Date **NOV 25 1974**

for Personnel Files
or

PERS. REC. UNIT

26

William C. Sullivan

Felt ☒
 Bates ☒
 Bishop ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Campbell ☒
 Cleveland ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Dalbey ☒
 Jenkins ☒
 Marshall ☒
 Miller, E.S. ☒
 Ponder ☒
 Soyars ☒
 Walters ☒
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Kinley ☐
 Mr. Armstrong ☐
 Ms. Herwig ☐
 Mrs. Neenan ☐

Man Forced by Hoover to Retire May Get Post

BY RONALD J. OSTROW

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — William C. Sullivan, former No. 3 man at the FBI who was forced out of the bureau by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, is considering rejoining the Justice Department, it was learned Monday.

Sullivan, 60, who was widely considered heir apparent to Hoover until a policy dispute caused him to retire last September, is in line to direct a newly created unit for conducting narcotics intelligence.

Creation of the unit is expected to be the first step in a series of moves setting up a new super drug agency combining present prevention, enforcement and rehabilitation activities in one agency.

Sullivan's discussions with Justice Department officials about rejoining the government came after an exchange of several

letters with Robert C. Mardian, former assistant attorney general for internal security, who is now on the staff of the Committee to Reelect the President.

Talks Confirmed

Neither Sullivan nor Mardian could be reached for comment, but Administration sources confirmed the discussions.

These sources said Mardian had encouraged Sullivan to stand fast on his policy dispute with Mr. Hoover, believing that former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell would intervene and prevent the former FBI director from forcing Sullivan out. However, Mitchell, despite his high regard for Sullivan, declined to get involved.

Sullivan now is assistant director of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute in New Haven, Conn.

The Washington Post
 Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star (Washington)
 The Sunday Star (Washington)
 Daily News (New York)
 Sunday News (New York)
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Daily World
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World

"L.A. Times," Pg. 5

Date July 12, 1972


RECEIVED

RECEIVED

7 NOV 15 1974

File/PP3

October 21, 1970


San Diego, California 92109

Dear 

I have received your communication of October 13th and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write and furnish your views regarding Mr. Sullivan's recent comments in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The remarks of Mr. Sullivan to which you referred concerning the influence of the Communist Party, USA, in disruptive activities were made in answer to a question following his address. With regard to these comments, Mr. Sullivan has advised me that he was improperly quoted in the press.

We in the FBI have always recognized the serious threat to our country presented by the Communist Party, USA. I have previously stated on a number of occasions that the Communist Party has played, and continues to play, an active part in disruptive activities, racial disorders and in militant and subversive groups. I am still firmly of this opinion. Enclosed is some material which reflects my views along these lines.

Sincerely yours,

Red

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (3)

7 NOV 14 1974

1 - San Diego - Enclosure

46 Attention SAC: The article was captioned "U. S. Unrest Said Not Red-Prompted."

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2) (sent direct)

SEE NOTE AND ENCLOSURES PAGE TWO

FMG:GMLK (6) TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Petersen at the Criminal Division, are mentioned.

The menace is clear. If Gray is nominated, the old-boy network will slip derogatory information to the Senate judiciary committee. Liberal Democratic senators, eager to prove Gray has politicized the FBI serving Mr. Nixon's partisan interests, would be expected to cooperate.

But at the very least, Gray seems innocent of such political charges. Close students of the FBI know that Hoover's famed reputation for being above and beyond politics was sheer mythology and that Gray is non-political by comparison.

Gray's real problem is not directly related to hostile charges but goes to this puzzle: How to govern an absolute monarchy immediately after the king's death. John Ehrlichman, the President's top domestic aide, is well aware of this in considering his advice to Mr. Nixon. The anti-Gray campaign, whatever its impact on Ehrlichman's recommendation, has shown the White House the need for a strong hand to clean up the FBI.

William C. Sullivan

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Baker _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gebhardt _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Purvis _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

J. Edgar Hoover's Legacy: A Political Snakepit at the FBI

A-23

AN UNDERCOVER campaign by the old-boy FBI network, past and present, against acting Director L. Patrick Gray has fully disclosed to the White House the tainted legacy of J. Edgar Hoover's 40-year reign over the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Key administration officials deny this campaign will influence President Nixon's decision whether to nominate Gray as the FBI's permanent director or look elsewhere. Nevertheless, Mr. Nixon has not yet made that decision. What makes this significant is that when the President named Gray acting director after Hoover's death nearly eight months ago, he fully intended to make it permanent.

Whatever happens to Gray, the difficulties he has encountered dramatize an unpleasant fact to the White House: The sudden end of Hoover's long personal reign left a political snakepit at the FBI. The Nixon inner circle is determined that the new director, whether Gray or not, must radically clean house.

It is Gray's house-cleaning that triggered the campaign against him by old Hoover hands. They were incensed by Gray's purge of Hoover favorites, particularly his elimination of the Bureau's crime records division, operated by sycophants as a propaganda agency for Hoover's glorification.

INDEED, the anti-Gray campaign can be traced partially to two old Hoover disciples: Clyde Tolson, who retired as the FBI's No. 1 man when Hoover died, and Cartha DeLoach, once Hoover's heir-apparent and now a PepsiCo executive. Tolson, at age 72 a semi-invalid, has displayed surprising energy shipping away at Gray's reputation in order to enshrine Hoover's memory.

But it would be gross simplification to limit Gray's detractors to the old Hoover clique. "When Gray was appointed, I said, 'at last we've got a human being,'" one anti-Hoover agent told us, "but we've been terribly disappointed."

That disappointment derives mainly from the fact that Gray, entering the FBI with three young lieutenants unfamiliar with the bureau, lopped off many anti-Hoover heads along with Hoover cronies. A prime example is Harold Leinbaugh, an anti-Hoover inspector in Washington who decided

to retire after Gray ordered his exile to Detroit.

Moreover, anti-Hoover officials are disappointed that Gray emulated Hoover in spending much more time on public relations than running the bureau. They complain that Gray, who underwent surgery recently, does not spend enough time in Washington. Morale in the Domestic Intelligence Division, a hotbed of anti-Hoover feeling, is no higher under Gray.

THE RESULT: Present and former FBI men, pro-Hooverites and anti-Hooverites, are briefing newsmen and White House aides about Gray's iniquities. How can a man whose only previous command experience was as a submarine skipper in World War II, they ask, run the far-flung FBI? How can a man who spends long weekends in Stonington, Conn., and is called "two-day Gray" at FBI headquarters run an operation of staggering dimensions?

Gray's enemies have no substitute candidate but describe the need for a quiet, highly competent professional less interested than Gray in personal publicity. Two largely anonymous assistant attorneys general, Harlington Wood at the Civil Division and Henry

The Washington Post Times Herald A-23
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JAN 10 1973

File/PP

17 NOV 15 1974

W.H. C. H.

July 8, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN

I had previously instructed that all mail from your office be sent to Assistant Director Dalbey for review before being forwarded to the Associate Director's office and then to me. I understand that this is not being done and henceforth I want all mail leaving your office to be sent to Mr. Dalbey so that he may review the same and take such action as he may believe desirable to be taken. Thereafter, he will forward the mail to the Associate Director who, in turn, will forward such mail as I should see to me for my approval.

Very truly yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
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Soyars _____
Beaver _____
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Holmes _____
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JEH:EDM (5)

7 NOV 14 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	12:05 PM
DATE	7-8-71
BY	JCH

William C. Sullivan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-No. 3 man at FBI assails bureau

NEW YORK — The third ranking FBI official during J. Edgar Hoover's reign says the bureau poses a threat to civil liberties and that its power should be slashed.

William C. Sullivan, who until 1971 was assistant FBI director in charge of criminal investigations and intelligence, proposed a three-year moratorium on electronic eavesdropping by any Federal agency while a special commission studied all internal security and intelligence operations.

He said the commission would seek to strike a balance between "the need for national security and the preservation of civil liberties."

The FBI of the future, Sullivan said, "should not be the creation of any one man or any special groups within government."

"The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for 15 years. I accept my share of blame for its serious shortcomings," said Sullivan, whom Hoover forced into retirement following a publicized personal dispute.

Sullivan feuded with Hoover over policy matters several years before Hoover's death in May 1972; and he subsequently charged that the director was not of sound mind in his last years.

Sullivan, who lives in New Hampshire, made his remarks in a paper submitted to the 1974 Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference on Advocacy, sponsored by the Roscoe Pound American Trial Lawyers Foundation.

Because of an illness, Sullivan was unable to attend the conference in Cambridge, and his remarks were submitted as an appendix to a foundation report released yesterday.

"FBI headquarters was wrong in releasing to the

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The BOSTON HERALD
AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

2 The BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

Date: 11/25/74
Edition: MORNING
Author: WM. CLAIBORNE
Editor: THOS. WINSHIP
Title: PR MATTERS

Character: _____
or 80-442
Classification: _____
Submitting Office: BOSTON

☐ Being Investigated

File
3/11/75
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BUGGING 11-25

BY PETER A. BROWN

BOSTON (UPI) -- A FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FBI SAYS THE BUREAU CONSTITUTES "A POTENTIAL THREAT TO OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES" AND ITS INTERNAL SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO AN INDEPENDENT BOARD CHOSEN BY CONGRESS.

"THE FBI AS IT IS NOW STRUCTURED IS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES. RECENT EVENTS INDICATE THIS," SAID WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, WHO ROSE TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN 30 YEARS OF SERVICE.

"IT WOULD HELP GREATLY IN REMOVING THE FBI FROM POLITICS AND POLITICS FROM THE FBI," SULLIVAN SAID. "THIS WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY."

HIS RECOMMENDATION WAS AMONG MANY BY A MIX OF PRESTIGIOUS CITIZENS IN A REPORT MADE PUBLIC TODAY, OF THE ROSCOE POUND-AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS FOUNDATION'S 1974 ANNUAL CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN CONFERENCE ON ADVOCACY.

THE GROUP CONCLUDED THAT THE DANGER OF GOVERNMENT TRAMPLING ON INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS MANDATES A BAN ON BUGGING AND ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL SURVEILLANCE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SULLIVAN CONCURRED WITH MOST OF THE GROUP'S RECOMMENDATIONS, AND EMPHASIZED THAT CONTROLS ON THE FBI WERE CENTRAL TO RETAINING CIVIL LIBERTIES.

HE ADVOCATED DISMANTLING OF THE FBI'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE AND TRANSFERRING ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO AN INDEPENDENT BOARD, SAYING "THE NEED FOR GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL ITSELF WAS VITAL."

67-NOT RECORDED

2 JAN 14 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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BUT HE SAID HE DID NOT AGREE WITH CALLS FOR A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE INTELLIGENCE GATHERING. SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT, SULLIVAN SAID, WOULD BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO POLITICAL INFLUENCE, AS HE CHARGED THE FBI HAS BEEN.

HE SAID PART OF THE PROBLEM WITH THE FBI'S ROLE IN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING WAS THAT AGENTS WERE INSTRUCTED BY MEN LACKING EXPERTISE, EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE.

A INDEPENDENT BOARD MUST BE SET UP AS A BUFFER BETWEEN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESS TO SUPERVISE INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, HE SAID. "THERE SHOULD BE NO UNILATERAL OR DIRECT LIASON OR RELATIONS BETWEEN AN INDEPENDENT DOMESTIC SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM OR AGENCY AND THE WHITE HOUSE."

THE 53 LEADING LAWYERS, POLITICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENTISTS, JOURNALISTS AND LAWMAKERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE, EXPRESSED A "GENERAL SKEPTICISM TOWARD ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE" AND ITS VALUE.

THEY BASED THEIR CONCLUSIONS ON A BELIEF THAT IT WAS OF LITTLE VALUE TO CONVENTIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, WAS USED PRIMARILY FOR MINOR OFFENSES, PRODUCED SERIOUS INVASIONS OF PRIVACY AND WAS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL.

ROOM BUGGING, THE GROUP SAID, WAS MORE INSIDIOUS THAN TELEPHONE TAPPING BECAUSE OF THE GREATER INVASION OF OF PRIVACY IT ENTAILED. IN ANY CASE, THEY SAID, IF FEDERAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IS PERMITTED, AUTHORITY FOR SUCH OPERATIONS SHOULD STEM FROM A SINGLE AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ADDITIONALLY, THEY SAID, A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WITH SWEEPING POWERS, SHOULD BE SET UP IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO REVIEW ALL FEDERAL WIRETAPS.

THE REPORT ALSO URGED THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT UNIVERSAL PRACTICE OF SOCIAL SECURITY CARD DISCLOSURE.

NOTING THAT THE USE OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS HAVE BECOME ALMOST UNIVERSAL AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION, THE CONFEREES ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED THAT PERSONS NOT BE COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE THEIR NUMBERS UNLESS EXPRESSLY REQUIRED IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES BY FEDERAL LAW.

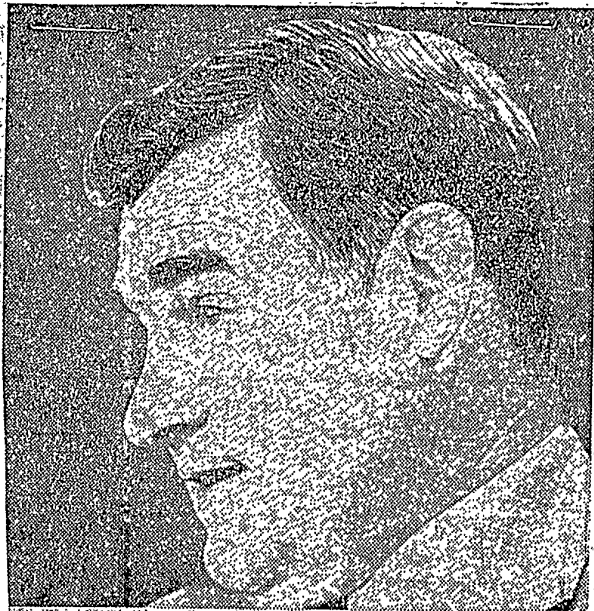
UPI 11-25 06:53 AES

American people propaganda that pictured us as an elite corps far superior to any governmental organization, Federal, state or local," Sullivan said.

"To be candid, the 'right to privacy' was not at issue nor was it an impediment to solving cases. It mattered not whether electronic devices or other techniques were used. The issues were black and white and crystal clear. The primacy of civil liberties on occasions gave way to expediency," Sullivan said in what he termed a "backdrop" for the governmental abuses of the Water-gate era.

He said that "the FBI, as it is now structured, is a potential threat to our civil liberties; recent events indicate this."

To separate the domestic security and criminal investigations operations of the FBI, Sullivan argued, would reduce the power of the bureau and also cut the budget, which last year was more than \$366 million.



WILLIAM SULLIVAN ... urges bugging moratorium

← This picture is
not William C.
Sullivan ... it is
William A. Sullivan
Ass't. Director in
Los Angeles.
1/14/75
RZ

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 3, 1974

The attached material was sent to the Director by William Attwood, President and Publisher, Newsday, 550 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, New York 11530. Numerous references are made to the Director and the FBI in the attached material.

gms

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

MR. CALLAHAN ☒
MR. JENKINS ☒
MR. ADAMS ☒
MR. BASSETT ☐
MR. CLEVELAND ☐
MR. DECKER ☐
MR. GEBHARDT ☐
MR. JACOBSON ☐
MR. JAMIESON ☐
MR. MCDERMOTT ☐
MR. MARSHALL ☐
MR. MINTZ ☐
MR. THOMPSON ☐
MR. WALSH ☐
MR. WANNALL ☒ 10/10
MR. WHITE ☐
MR. COLEMAN ☐
MR. REED ☐
TELE. ROOM ☐
MRS. METCALF ☐

K

J. Sullivan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Personal File
W.C. Sullivan

Miss
File 13

67-NOT RECORDED
8 DEC 31 1974

62-116009-19

Memorandum to Mr. W.R. Wannall
RE: NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
VICE PRESIDENT - DESIGNATE

b6
b7C

[] called Marsh back and advised him of the letter to Buchen concerning the New York State situation and he indicated he was aware of that and apparently did not concern him. [] suggested that possibly Ash may be aware of some discussions at PFIAB meetings attended by Rockefeller concerning wiretap matters. Other than that, the FBI was not aware of any information which would be responsive to Marsh's inquiry. Marsh indicated he would contact Admiral George Anderson, Chairman, PFIAB, as to this possibility on 11/26/74.

ACTION:

For information.

WRW/FSP

TWH/FSP

[Signature]

NVC

K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

fat
Memorandum

TO : Mr. W.R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : H.A. Boynton, Jr. *AB*

SUBJECT:

VICE PRESIDENT - DESIGNATE
SPECIAL INQUIRY

1 - Mr. W.V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall
1 - Mr. O.E. Coleman

DATE: 11/26/74

1 - Mr. Boynton
1 - Mr. Haynes

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b7C

On the evening of 11/25/74 Mr. John O. "Jack" Marsh, Counsel to the President, contacted Supervisor and advised that he had received information that Russ Ash was going to testify before the House Judiciary Committee concerning Rockefeller's connection with wiretaps. He wanted to know if the FBI had any information in this regard. *Marsh*

A. Russell Ash is a former Special Agent who resigned a number of years ago to go with the National Security Council (NSC) Staff. He also assisted in the Staff work of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) of which Rockefeller is a current member. Ash is a close personal friend of former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan and, in fact, left the NSC Staff to go with Sullivan as his Deputy when Sullivan headed up the National Narcotics Intelligence Office. He left that job, along with Sullivan, when the office was abolished. Ash, through his friendship with Sullivan in all probability had some knowledge concerning the "17 National Security Wiretaps" which involved among others General Alexander Haig, Ash's boss at NSC. There is no known involvement of Rockefeller with these wiretaps. Also, Ash attended PFIAB meetings of which Rockefeller was a member and at which, on occasion, FBI wiretaps in connection with national security cases were discussed. *f*

D.C.
On the afternoon of 11/25/74 delivered to Mr. Phillip Buchen, Counsel to the President, a letter enclosing investigative reports which contained allegations of wiretapping on the New York State level. Rockefeller's involvement with these wiretaps was not substantiated. There is no reason to believe Ash would be aware of this information. *111-1111-525*

RMH
RMH:tdp
(6)

REC-106

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CONTINUED 44 OVER 31 1974

7 JAN 15 1975 *58*

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION FBI

9/30

, 1974

TO:

☒ Director
☒ Mr. Callahan, 5744
☐ Mr. Jenkins, 5744
☐ Mr. Adams, 5744
☐ Mr. Bassett, 5256
☐ Mr. Cleveland, 1742
☐ Mr. Decker, 3114 IB
☐ Mr. Gebhardt, 5706
☐ Mr. Jacobson, 5734
☐ Mr. Jamieson, Quantico
☒ Mr. McDermott, 5632
☒ Mr. Marshall, 7746
☐ Mr. Mintz, 5640
☐ Mr. Thompson, 4130 IB
☐ Mr. Walsh, 5525
☐ Mr. Wannall, 1026 9&D
☐ Mr. White, 7621

☐ Mail Room, 5531
☐ Mechanical Sec., B-110
☐ Personnel Section, 4519
☐ Procure. & Adm. Serv.,
 5263
☐ Corres. Review Unit, 5533
☐ Records Section, 7742
☐ Teletype Unit, 4644
☐ Teletype Unit, INTD

M

Room

b6

b7C

☐ See Me, Please
☐ Call Me, Please
☐ Please Handle
☐ For Information
☐ Note and Return

Nick, I got this
 from Boston - I think
 it should be in Sullivan's
 Personnel file - Agree?

Fill in file
 Sullivan
 NPD/gm

T.J. SMITH
 ROOM 1032 9 & D
 EXT. 2125

File 4/13
 P/3

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William C. Sullivan

FBI 'Propaganda'

A former assistant director of the FBI says its performance never lived up to its "propaganda" policy of portraying G-men as "an elite corps far superior to any governmental organization, federal, state or local."

In reality, says William C. Sullivan,

the bureau is a threat to civil liberties and its internal security responsibilities should be taken away from it. "The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington. "The gulf between public relations and our actual performance was indeed very great." His comments were made public at a conference of the Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation.

Laquet
macdon/les

File

5- Rysse

Fulton
W. H. Sullivan

For Personnel Files
DR

The Washington Post _____

Washington Star-News A-2

Daily News (New York) _____

The New York Times _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-26-74

58 61-2 JAN 15 1975 92

File
W. H. Sullivan
DR

Dirty Tricks Before Nixon—and After?

It might be comforting to attribute all of Washington's recent corruption to the influence of a single unprincipled President who has now been exposed and removed. But it would also be inaccurate and dangerous: inaccurate because of fresh evidence that Watergate-like illegalities flourished in government before Richard Nixon became chief executive; dangerous because public vigilance should not be relaxed simply because Nixon is gone.

The most glaring example is the FBI. Attorney General William Saxbe disclosed last week that the bureau in the 1940s established a secret organization to carry out CIA-type disruptive operations within the United States. This week the bureau's former number-three man, William Sullivan, called the bureau "a potential threat to our civil liberties" and offered an aston-

ishing evaluation of his own role and J. Edgar Hoover's: "The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for 15 years; I accept my share of blame for serious shortcomings." (Sullivan's recommendations for reforming the bureau are reprinted on today's op-ed page.)

According to Saxbe's account of the FBI "dirty tricks" branch, the original target was the Communist Party, but in his declining years Hoover widened the net and eventually sent agents out to harass such respectable groups as Americans for Democratic Action and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The special organization's mission was not to gather evidence of possible crimes but to plant false information, provoke illegal acts and otherwise disrupt perfectly legal organizations that happened to incur Hoover's personal wrath.

As described by Saxbe, the special ap-

paratus bears much more resemblance to something hatched in the Kremlin than in the U.S. Justice Department. Even the code name reads like something out of Moscow: Cointelpro. Saxbe quite rightly described the FBI activities as "abhorrent in a free society." He might have added that such activities, as history has shown, can be the beginning of the end of free society.

Saxbe's candor in the matter is offset, unfortunately, by a surprising defense of Cointelpro by the present FBI director, Clarence Kelley. He suggests that the FBI might again find sufficient cause to engage in disruptive operations in the name of national security.

Kelley needs to be reminded that the "I" in FBI stands for investigation, not inquisition. Otherwise his fitness to rebuild an agency already compromised by Watergate might be called into serious question.

Sharing the Abundance of Thanksgiving

Set down beside the bounty of tomorrow's typical Long Island dinner table, the Thanksgiving feast of 1621 might seem meager. But the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony weren't only celebrating a harvest sufficient to see them through a hard New England winter; they were grateful to have escaped persecution in the Old World as well as starvation in the New.

In the three and a half centuries since that first Thanksgiving, Americans have come to take their land's abundance as much for granted as their own liberty. And even though we grumble today about the cost of sugar or the steady climb of food prices in general, turkey is blessedly

cheap, and tomorrow most of us will eat as much as we want and perhaps more than we should.

The pleasures of the table may be especially keen for those who fasted last Thursday in symbolic recognition of the world's worsening food shortage. As every dieter knows, there's nothing like going without food to make you savor it. Still, we think a lot of Americans would be willing to eat a little less if they knew their abstinence would actually help someone living a world away on the edge of perpetual famine.

At the World Food Conference in Rome earlier this month, Agriculture Secretary

Earl Butz said the United States couldn't contribute a billion tons of grain for emergency relief because that would drive up food prices at home. Well, maybe. But Americans could make a lot more grain available just by consuming a little less beef. The real problem, it seems to us, is getting the grain to the half a billion people who are slowly perishing of malnutrition. The major grain-exporting nations will meet in Rome Friday, when the U.S. will again be urged to pledge massive new shipments to needy countries. We don't believe the nation that gives thanks for its abundance tomorrow should refuse to share it on Friday.

Trimming a County Executive's Budget

One of the traditional tactics of budget-making in New York City is the cry of poverty intended to wring new funds from the State Legislature. This year the usual cry has been raised—but there's some real pain in it.

Last week Mayor Abraham Beame announced that more than 1,500 city employees would be dismissed starting next month. He called this "the toughest austerity program since the Depression," but it was nothing compared to his earlier warning that the city might have to fire nearly 10 per cent of its 350,000 employees to avoid a \$330,000,000 deficit.

Even if Beame's pessimism is partly tactical, there's no doubt that money is short at all levels of government. In Nassau County, a recent departure from the norm demonstrated the intensity of the pressure. Traditionally, the board of supervisors determines how much money it will need to operate and the county executive makes an independent assessment of what it will take to finance his office—and neither challenges the estimates offered by the other.

But the proposed \$856,000,000 county budget for 1975 is up 17 per cent over the current year, and County Executive Caso

has asked for a 22 per cent increase, from \$654,000 to \$798,000, in the executive office budget. The size of the increase has brought an unusual and welcome challenge from Francis Purcell, the presiding supervisor of the Town of Hempstead. If the county executive doesn't cut his request, Purcell said, "I feel the board will cut it back to a figure closer to this year's budget . . ."

We think Purcell's challenge to his fellow Republican's spending plan is healthy. This is not the year to honor the traditional modes of fiscal back-scratching.

The FBI Needs A Leash

The former No. 3 man at the bureau now calls it 'a potential threat to our civil liberties.'

By William C. Sullivan

In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed, and in the next place oblige it to control itself.

—The Federalist

The need for the government "to control itself" is certainly most germane to the theme of the conference, "Privacy in a Free Society."

It is remarkably timely when put within the context of the Watergate affair. The good and just society will not be achieved by the Constitution and our network of laws alone. Both are impotent without men and women who understand them and who have taken a meaningful oath to uphold and to apply the laws equally to all citizens. As we have seen in the recent past, there can be no exceptions or the system will break down. At this point the well-known human equation arrives upon the scene. And Gustave Weigel may have been right: "that all human affairs given enough time go badly." Security operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been given time enough to "go badly."

Prior to 1939 the FBI was a criminal investigating organization. In 1939 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order placing the FBI in the field of security and intelligence with major coordinating responsibilities. Literally, this was done overnight.

What kind of personnel did we have to work with at that time? We had old veterans of the FBI whose experience was limited to criminal investigations often markedly different from security and intelligence, and young men like myself being hired at a very rapid pace who knew nothing about either criminal or security-intelligence investigations. Who were our instructors? Men equally lacking in authoritative intelligence experience and knowledge.

The leadership of the FBI was opposed to inviting men from the outside to instruct us; men who might know more than we did, at least, about security-intelligence investigations. The men were aware of this but were powerless to correct the condition. We were sealed off from the outside world and the experiences and thinking of others from the very beginning, and we remained relatively so and became inbred for 30 years.

Without proper leadership, training and guidance the agents did, in those early days, a reasonably good job. But FBI headquarters was wrong in releasing to the American people propaganda that pictured us as an elite corps far superior to any other governmental organization, federal, state or local. The gulf between public relations and our actual performances were indeed very great. The strength of the FBI has always been the good men in the field offices, the special agents who like the rank and file give their lives to the bureau "unknown and unsung." The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for 15 years; I accept my share of blame for its shortcomings.

In World War II, we were all convinced we were fighting for the survival of our nation. The enemy was real. Sabotage attempts and other problems, the overall enemy consisted of Bundists and native fascists in support of the Axis powers, and their espionage agents. To stand idly, the "right to privacy" was not at issue nor was it an impediment to solving cases. It mattered not whether electronic devices or other techniques were used. The issues were black and white and crystal clear. The methodology was pragmatic: will it work; will it get us the necessary results?

Such a very great man as Franklin D. Roosevelt saw something wrong in asking the FBI to investigate those opposing his Lend-Lease policy—a purely political request. He also had us look into the activities of others who opposed our entrance into World War II just as previous administrations had the FBI look into those opposing the conflict in Vietnam. It was a political request

also when he instructed us to put a telephone tap, a microphone and a physical surveillance on an internationally known leader in his administration. It was done.

The FBI security operations developed through a pre-war psychology which was quickly transformed into a war psychology. In a very real sense it has breathed, lived and worked within the framework of this war psychology ever since. World War II was followed by the Korean war which in turn was followed by the Vietnam conflict. Permeating our entire nation on the home front was the Cold War. Hence, just as a soldier on the field of battle did not consider it wrong to kill the enemy, so, too, on the home front it was not considered wrong in major cases to use extraordinary measures in security work. The same enemy was before both. Both had the same goal—vanquish the enemy.

There was relatively little control over the use of electronic devices in the 1940s, and the invasion of privacy was not a major concern—unless one got caught. Gradually, during the 1950s, more and more controls were developed and, I must say, that fewer electronic devices were ultimately used than is generally accepted by those who oppose their use. For example, when I left the FBI in 1971 we had, in a country of over 200,000,000 people with much lawlessness going on, only a few microphones in use. This number had been reduced steadily over a period of time. Telephone surveillances were much more numerous but even these were not as great as many thought.

The use of electronic listening devices does constitute an invasion of privacy. Of course, much of this has been rationalized down through the years. A person holding the contrary view is either totally ignorant of the subject matter or is deliberately not telling the truth. And, who can deny that such an invasion of privacy is in violation of our Bill of Rights. Why is it done then? I would add to pragmatism the old principle: "the end justifies the means." Herein lies the real danger of electronic devices to any society struggling to retain its freedom. To repeat, why then is this done, and by established government agencies? Could it be that this conference might find an interesting and fertile clue (but not the complete answer) in the studies conducted by Dr. Stanley Milgram at Yale University and published under the title of "Obedience and Authority." Dr. Milgram concludes: "This is, perhaps, the most fundamental lesson of our study; ordinary people simply doing their jobs, and without any particular hostility on their part, can become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, even when the destructive effects of their work become patently clear, and they are asked to carry out actions incompatible with fundamental stan-

dards of morality, relatively few people have the resources needed to resist authority . . . The essence of obedience is that a person comes to view himself as an instrument for carrying out another person's wishes, and he therefore no longer regards himself as responsible for his actions."

A federal government commission should be established to make an exhaustive examination to determine the following: What is internal or domestic security (viewed as a part of, but not the same as, national security)? Does internal or domestic security actually need a security and intelligence system to protect this nation? What should be its scope, its limitations, objectives, and methodology?

If it is decided that an internal security and intelligence system is necessary, it should be removed from the FBI and established under an independent board selected by Congress and representative of the main segments of the population. The board would appoint the director whose term should be limited to five years and each board member limited to a three-year term with a new one to be selected each year (change is a healthy thing).

The FBI as it is now structured is a potential threat to our civil liberties. It has become a vast, powerful organization of over 20,000 members with a budget for the 1974 fiscal year of \$366,506,000, a net increase of \$14,831,000, 4.2 per cent above the \$351,675,000 appropriated for the 1973 fiscal year. This budget could actually be reduced substantially. To separate the security and intelligence operations from the FBI would reduce significantly the power of the FBI.

It would help greatly in removing the FBI from politics and realities from the FBI.

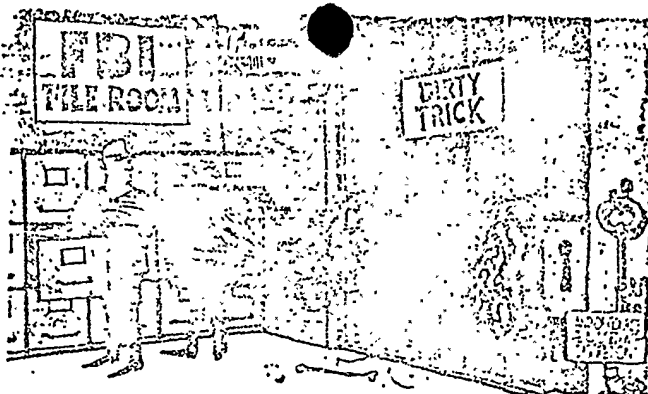
Mention has been made of having the Oversight Committee of Congress take charge of and control security and intelligence operations. In the light of what I have witnessed during the past 30 years, I would be unalterably opposed. It could make such operations just as politically enmeshed as before if not more so. Such operations should be wholly independent of the White House, the Department of Justice and all other departments and have a buffer in the form of the board just described existing between it and Congress. There should be no unilateral or direct liaison or relations between an independent domestic security and intelligence system or agency and the White House and Congress. All liaison and requests from these places and other should be funneled through the board.

Consideration should be given to have the government issue an order that no telephone surveillances or microphones be used by any federal agency during the next three years. At the very same time a vehicle should be set up to study for the three-year period the effects of this ban to determine if the criminal and security-intelligence investigations suffered from the ban. The study should be done by knowledgeable men not employed by an investigative agency but authorized to have access to all the necessary evidence.

The classification system is still in real need of being fundamentally revised. For too long too much material has been classified along with "classifying" mistakes, failures, irregularities, illegals and other activities.

I urge my fellow citizens to give some serious thought to these recommendations based on 30 years' experience. The FBI of the future should not be the creation of any one man or any special groups within government. The FBI of the future should be the creation of the best and most informed minds we have in the country, both inside and outside of government.

William C. Sullivan was assistant to the late J. Edgar Hoover until 1971, when he was forced into retirement after a dispute with Hoover. These remarks were excerpted from a speech prepared for the annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference ("Privacy in a Free Society") sponsored by the Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation.



"Oh, him? . . . Well, heck, we only turn him loose when it's necessary!"

Newsday

Founded in 1940

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no acknowledgment expected

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : Mr. A. B. Fulton

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF ARTICLE BY WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN,
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI,
SUBMITTED TO ANNUAL CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN
CONFERENCE ON ADVOCACY IN THE U. S. 6/7-8/74

- 1 - Mr. J. E. Adams
- 1 - Mr. J. J. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- DATE: 12/10/74
- 9 - Each Intelligence
Division Branch and
Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. A. F. Watters

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Mr. Sullivan's article, "Personal Observations and Recommendations on Privacy," contains comments upon the Bureau's security and intelligence operations which have been the subject of considerable commentary in the press. The article, together with a summary of its contents, is attached so that appropriate Bureau personnel will be familiar with Mr. Sullivan's position should we receive questions from outside the FBI based upon assertions made therein.

The article contains numerous inconsistent and/or incompletely-stated concepts. For example, Mr. Sullivan's recommendations at pages 98-99 of the article appear to pertain exclusively to the FBI's internal or domestic security function. However, at page 93, Mr. Sullivan includes counter-espionage in his definition of the word "security" and uses this term throughout those portions of his article preceding his recommendations which describe the FBI's past performance. The article was evidently hastily prepared in lieu of a personal appearance before captioned conference, which Mr. Sullivan was unable to attend because of a recent heart attack. No attempt has been made to critique the article or defend our operations against Mr. Sullivan's charges. Such action may be taken as appropriate in coordination with the External Affairs Division.

ACTION:

None. For information.

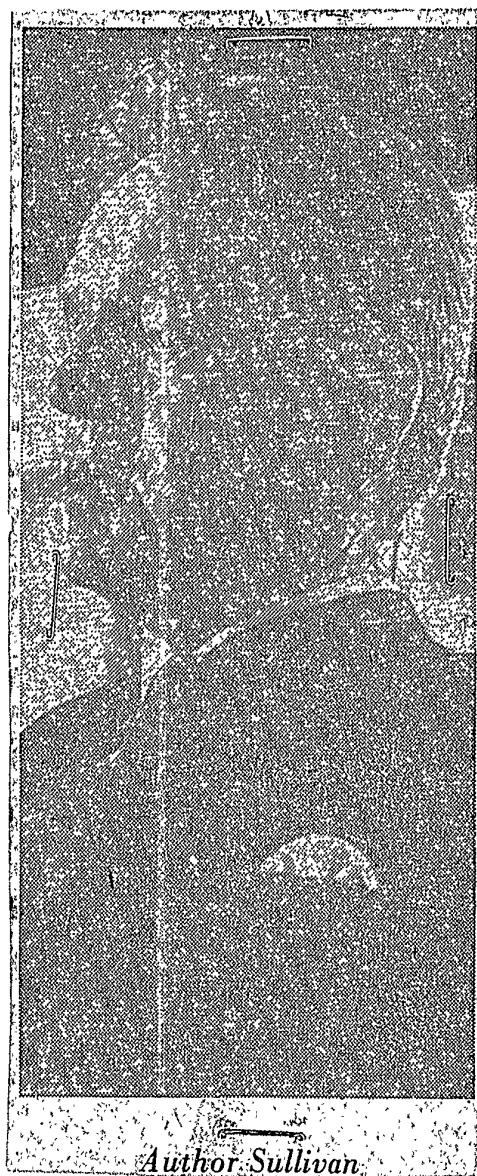
Enclosures **ENCLOSURE**

AFW:lek
(15)

7 DEC 24 1974



691



1. That a federal commission be established to define internal or domestic security (as opposed to national security, which extends beyond our borders), to determine if our internal or domestic security needs require a federal security and intelligence system, and if so, to define the scope, limitations, objectives, and methodology appropriate to that system.

2. If it is decided that a federal internal security and intelligence system is necessary, that it be removed from the FBI and established under an independent board selected by Congress and representative of the main segments of the country: labor, science, education, business, press, government, academic, religion, and law enforcement. It should be wholly nonpartisan. The board would appoint its director, whose term should be limited to five years. Each board member would be limited to a three-year term on a staggered basis, with three seats changing hands each year. The board would consist of nine members.

The FBI as it is now structured is a potential threat to our civil liberties; recent events indicate this. It has become a vast, powerful organization of more than 20,000 members, with a budget for the 1974 fiscal year of \$366,506,000. To remove the security and intelligence operations from the FBI, leaving only its crime-control function, would reduce significantly the power of the FBI. It would also help greatly in removing the FBI from politics and politics from the FBI. Furthermore, it would result in far greater efficiency. Criminal investigators do not usually make good security and intelligence agents, and vice versa.

Mention has been made of having the Oversight Committee of Congress take charge of security and intelligence operations. I would be unalterably opposed. It could make such operations just as politically enmeshed as before if not more so. Such operations should be wholly independent of the White House, the Department of Justice, and all other departments and have a buffer in the form of the board just described between it and Congress. A request could be made of one person in confidence that never would be made of a board of many members. The board should make the decision if the request is proper and action should be taken. If so, instructions to meet the request would be given by the board to the director.

3. That a ban on all telephone surveillance or microphone use by any federal agency be put into effect for the next three years. During that time, a panel should be set up to study the effects of this ban to determine if the criminal and security-intelligence investigations suffered or not. The study should be done by knowledgeable men not employed by an investigative agency.

4. That the concept of document classification in law enforcement be fundamentally revised. For too long, too much material has been classified, as have mistakes, failures, irregularities, illegalities, and other activities. This is one reason for the alienation between youth and government — and for that matter, for the doubts many concerned adults harbor about government.

The extreme willingness of adults to go to almost any lengths on the command of authority constitutes the chief findings of the study and the fact most urgently demanding an explanation.

Ordinary people simply doing their jobs, and without any particular hostility in their part, can become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, even when the destructive effects of their work become patently clear and they are asked to carry out actions incompatible with fundamental standards of morality, relatively few people have the resources needed to resist authority.

The essence of obedience is that a person comes to view himself as an instrument for carrying out another person's wishes, and he therefore no longer regards himself as responsible for his actions. Thus there is a fragmentation of the total human act; no one is confronted with the consequences of his decision to carry out the evil act. The person who assumes responsibility has evaporated. Perhaps this is the most common characteristic of socially organized evil in modern society.

What bearing would you say that obedience reflex has had during the past thirty years on the use of telephone surveillances, microphones, cameras, informants, special sources, classified

dossiers, and other related techniques? What can be done about it, keeping in mind the human equation? How can we unsnarl it and make our laws adhered to despite the intermingling of our different degrees of freedom and limitation? The same basic question applies to corruption in law enforcement, which has always existed and gets worse as we get larger and more complex as a society. There is a grain of disturbing truth in Voltaire's description of the history of mankind as "a collection of crimes, follies, and misfortunes."

To the militant civil libertarians on privacy, I offer four caveats:

- I disagree with those who, like former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, tend to minimize the importance of wiretapping to our national security. The value of electronic devices has been seriously underestimated, especially in the counterespionage field. I know of many instances — in both the intelligence and criminal areas — where electronic surveillance has proven to be effective. I am not saying the value of the devices justifies the invasion of privacy. I am saying the value of electronic devices is greater than some realize. Additionally, there are electronic devices now that go beyond the limitations of the old-fashioned telephone surveillance and microphone, and they should be taken into consideration.

- Statistics in the field of law enforcement and intelligence have for years left much to be desired, if I may make an understatement. This is a field which should be studied exhaustively and modernized from the ground up. Inaccurate statistics are worse than worthless to scholars and planners. Years ago in business (and perhaps today) two sets of books were kept, one for public inspections and the real one not for public inspection. Perhaps in some cases we have this problem with statistics.

- We can agree at once that intelligence and law enforcement generally have not been fully separated from politics. On the other hand, it is most important to make the correct distinctions between political surveillances and investigations and legitimate security or intelligence surveillances and investigations. It is not a black-and-white matter. The gray areas are everywhere present, requiring careful thought, objective analysis, and prudent action. The dividing line may be an overt or covert act which is in violation of the law. Better definitions are needed here.

- Informants — used by law-enforcement agencies to infiltrate target groups and spy on them — need to be more carefully selected perhaps and should always be tightly controlled. But if you take live informants out of criminal and security-intelligence operations, there can be no doubt about the reduction of positive results. I admit that developing and using informants is a distasteful function. So is arresting or shooting a man for a law violation.

To strike a balance between security and privacy in a free society, I recommend the following:

The men who spent the best years of their lives in the FBI do not want to be spared any criticism or public exposure of their shortcomings. Such developments are a first step toward any effective remedial measure. At the same time, if our constructive critics personally experienced what the men of the FBI experienced year in and year out and what they had to do to get positive results, our critics would not wonder so much why more was not accomplished, but rather how the men of the FBI accomplished as much as they did under conditions which then were never conducive to change, experimentation, and progress.

It is important to realize that the agents in the field offices embarked on their security and intelligence work in a pre-war atmosphere, to be followed soon by World War II, in which we were all convinced we were fighting for the survival of our nation. The enemy was real. In this nation, with sabotage attempts and other problems facing it, the enemy consisted of Bundists and native fascists in support of the Axis powers and their espionage agents. The right to privacy was not at issue nor, frankly, was it an impediment to solving cases. It mattered not whether electronic devices or other techniques were used. The issues were black and white. The approach was pragmatic: will it work, will it get the necessary results? Civil liberties on occasion gave way to expediency. President Roosevelt posed no barrier to this method and, for me, this was no criticism of him at that perilous time.

Such a very great man as Roosevelt saw nothing wrong in asking the FBI to investigate those opposing his lend-lease policy — a purely political request. He also had us look into the activities of others who opposed our entrance into World War II, just as later administrations had the FBI look into those opposing the conflict in Vietnam. It was a political request also when he

instructed us to put a telephone tap, a microphone, and physical surveillance on an internationally known leader in his administration. It was done, and the results he wanted were passed on to him. Certain records of this kind and others were not then or later put into the regular filing system. Electronic devices were used freely all through World War II, with a minimum of controls.

In a very real sense, the FBI has breathed lived, and worked within the framework of a war psychology ever since. World War II was followed by the Korean war, which in turn was followed by the Vietnam conflict. Permeating our entire nation on the home front was the Cold War. Hence, just as a soldier on the field of battle did not consider it wrong to kill the enemy, so, too, on the home front it was not considered wrong in major cases to use extraordinary measures in security work. The same energy was before both. Both had the same goal — vanquish the enemy. We did not consider this unlawful. We thought we were following officially sanctioned government policy. The objectives and methodology were the same under all administrations to a greater or lesser degree, Republican and Democratic alike.

Gradually, during the Fifties, more and more controls on the use of electronic devices were developed, and fewer electronic devices were ultimately used than is generally accepted by those who oppose their use. When I left the FBI in 1971, we had, in a country of more than 200 million people with much lawlessness going on, only a few microphones in use, the number having

been reduced steadily. Telephone surveillances were much more numerous, but even these were not as great as many thought. But the word was out based on the previously widespread use of electronic devices. Suspicion was rampant, and how can you easily eliminate such belief and the concerns and fears which flow from it?

Use of electronic listening devices does constitute an invasion of privacy, regardless of past rationalizations. A person holding the contrary view is either totally ignorant of the subject matter or is deliberately not telling the truth. Why then is it done, and by established government agencies? A clue may be found in the studies conducted by Dr. Stanley Milgram at Yale University and published as "Obedience and Authority." In a Harper's magazine adaptation last year, Dr. Milgram wrote:

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	✓
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	✓

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Privacy and the FBI: an inside view

Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

The author spent 30 years with the FBI, rising to the No. 3 post. He retired in 1971 after a series of policy disputes with J. Edgar Hoover. His article is adapted from a paper submitted to the Annual Earl Warren Conference sponsored earlier this year by the Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation. The conference's final report was released two weeks ago.

By William C. Sullivan

THE GOOD AND JUST SOCIETY will not be achieved by the Constitution and our network of laws alone. Both are impotent without men and women who understand them and who have taken a meaningful oath to uphold and to apply the laws equally to all citizens. As we have seen in the last two years, there can be no exceptions or the system will break down. At this point the well-known human equation arrives upon the scene. And Gustave Weigel may have been right: "that all human affairs given enough time go badly."

Security operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been given time enough to "go badly." What normally would be regarded as top-secret material has for some time now been appearing regularly in the newspapers. Programs have been abolished, and some of those that remain receive widespread publicity. It would be a mistake to think that all of this is harmful. It can be quite helpful if it focuses the eyes of the public upon the subject of internal security and if the entire field is studied exhaustively and systematically for the first time.

My subject is privacy (and the lack of it) in a free society. Our society, I suggest, is not nearly as free as many think or as it ought to be.

Before 1939, the FBI was a criminal investigating organization. In 1939 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an Executive Order placing the FBI in the field of security and intelligence with major coordinating responsibilities. Literally, this was done overnight. With the support and encouragement of Roosevelt, the FBI commenced its broad security work and rapidly expanded it, as World War II approached, to emerge as the coordinator and sole leader in the domestic field. Its origins had become firmly rooted, and it was ready for development.

What kind of personnel did we have to work with at that time? We had old veterans of the FBI whose experience was limited to criminal investigations often markedly different from security and intelligence, and young men like myself being hired at a very rapid pace who knew nothing about either criminal or security-intelligence investigations. Who were our instructors? Men equally lacking in authoritative intelligence experience and knowledge. However, much credit should be given to some instructors, who on their own time worked nights and weekends to learn as much as they could so as to be qualified to instruct effectively.

The leadership of the FBI was opposed to inviting men from the outside to instruct us, men who might know more than we did about security-intelligence investigations. We were sealed off from the outside world and the experiences and thinking of others from the very beginning, and we remained relatively so and steadily became inbred for thirty years.

Thus the FBI, whose entire experience had been in investigating violations of criminal laws, now was expected to carry on security and intelligence work at the same time. Could it handle both efficiently without being basically reorganized? It tried. It is still trying.

The innate ability, industry, common sense, and good will of the great majority of special agents accomplished a lot. Without proper leadership, training, and guidance they did, in those early days, a reasonably good job. But FBI Headquarters was wrong in releasing to the American people propaganda that pictured us as an elite corps far superior to any other governmental organization, federal, state, or local. The gulf between public relations and our actual performances was indeed very great. Not many on the outside knew of this gulf. You might say the FBI concealed it by classifying it. The strength of the FBI has always been the good men in the field offices, the special agents who like the work and who give their lives to the bureau "unknown and unsung." The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for fifteen years; I accept my share of blame for its serious shortcomings.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE B-3

THE RECORD
BERGEN COUNTY, N.J.

12/10/74
EVENING

Date: 12/10/74
Edition: EVENING
Author: _____
Editor: MALCOLM BURG
Title: INSTITUTE FOR
STUDY OF THE FBI
Character: FBI
or
Classification: 80
Submitting Office: NEWARK, N.J.

☐ Being Investigated

12/10/74

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12/10/74

ENCLOSURE

4-205172-691

"PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRIVACY"

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE BY WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN,
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

SUBMITTED TO ANNUAL CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN CONFERENCE
ON ADVOCACY IN THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7-8, 1974

The FBI, as presently structured, should not administer a domestic security and intelligence system for the protection of the Nation. The manner in which domestic security and intelligence responsibilities were given to the Bureau by President Roosevelt and the character of the FBI as a criminal investigative agency are factors which have hampered the Bureau's performance in the security field from the outset, creating a gap between our public image and our actual accomplishments.

Originating as a criminal investigative agency, the Bureau, its personnel, and its methodology, were incompatible with the requirements for conducting complex, security and intelligence operations.

President Roosevelt's unilateral, "literally ...overnight," assignment of security responsibilities to the FBI left the Bureau overly oriented to the service of distinctly Presidential requirements in this field and made the FBI susceptible to White House tasking for purely political purposes. Lack of government-wide consultation by President Roosevelt in giving the security assignment to the Bureau left the boundaries of this function vague and precluded the formulation of guidelines clearly defining the scope of this activity.

Intensifying these disadvantages, the FBI's entrenched, authoritarian leadership was unresponsive to change and unwilling to open the Bureau to receive training and fresh ideas from outside sources of expertise of possible assistance in the performance of the intelligence function. The FBI's parochial, insular attitude exaggerated the adverse effects of the pre-war psychology, which was part of the climate of the times when our security/intelligence responsibilities were assumed and which, through the period of the Cold War, Korea, and Vietnam, continued to instill a spirit of pragmatism in our work at the expense of sensitivity to social, civil rights, and "privacy" concerns.

The internal security and intelligence function (as distinguished from foreign counterintelligence) is one which impacts so significantly upon our population that the need to maintain an internal security and intelligence apparatus at the Federal level should be verified by a governmental commission. If the commission finds that such an apparatus is essential, it should define the scope of its function and establish guidelines. Subsequently, the administration of this function should be separated from the FBI and placed in the care of a non-political board of citizens. The board would be selected by Congress. Its members would appoint a director, who would administer the security and intelligence system for a term of years.

The adoption of this approach would remove the FBI from politics by reducing the size of the Bureau and lessen its power to damage civil liberties if misused. There should be no direct connection between the domestic security and intelligence apparatus and The White House or Congress. Therefore, there should be no oversight of this apparatus by Congress.

The article concludes with the following additional recommendations: the value and control of informants should be evaluated; electronic surveillances should be discontinued for three years while a study group evaluates their usefulness, and the Government's classification system should be overhauled.

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE

William C. Sullivan, former assistant to the director of the FBI (No. 3 man in the FBI), was invited to participate as a Conferee in this Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference that was devoted to the subject of Privacy in a Free Society. Mr. Sullivan served under the directorship of J. Edgar Hoover.

A few weeks prior to the Conference he became ill. Although he could not attend, during his recovery he submitted to us his comments on the background papers prepared for the Conference, along with his personal observations and recommendations on Privacy based on his thirty years' experience in the FBI. Mr. Sullivan's observations and recommendations are entirely his own and are not the consensus of this Conference.

Mr. Sullivan's paper was not presented to the Conferees at the Conference for discussion in view of his absence.

His comments are presented here in the interest of future study and research.

Theodore I. Koskoff
Conference Chairman

Theodore I. Koskoff, Esq.
Chairman, Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren
Conference on Advocacy
20 Garden Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

June 4, 1974

Dear Mr. Koskoff:

Since accepting your kind invitation to participate in the Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference, I have had a heart attack. I regret to inform you that I will be unable to come to Cambridge.

As you know from previous correspondence, I have studied the background papers that you sent and was enthusiastically looking forward to discussing them with the authors and the other Conferees. Because I will not be able to do so, however, I have prepared the enclosed thoughts, which include comments on the papers and also my recommendations based on my experience, which I hope will be of value to you.

Again, thank you for the invitation to participate in the Earl Warren Conference. I will always regret my illness prevented me from doing so. The theme of your Conference — Privacy in a Free Society — is one in which I have been deeply interested for years and concerning which I have had some serious doubts but, like a soldier in the midst of battle, have kept them to myself.

You have my every wish for a most successful Conference.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Sullivan
William C. Sullivan

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRIVACY

by William C. Sullivan
Former Assistant to the Director of the FBI

... In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed, and in the next place oblige it to control itself.*

The need for the government "to control itself" is certainly most germane to the theme of the Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference, which is devoted this year to "Privacy in a Free Society."

It is remarkably timely when put within the context of the Watergate Affair. The good and just society will not be achieved by the Constitution and our network of laws alone. Both are impotent without men and women who understand them and who have taken a meaningful oath to uphold and to apply the laws equally to all citizens. As we have seen in the recent past there can be no exceptions or the system will break down. At this point the well-known human equation arrives upon the scene. And Gustave Weigel may have been right: "that all human affairs given enough time go badly."

Security operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have been given time enough to "go badly." What normally would be regarded as Top Secret material has for some time now been appearing regularly in the newspapers. Programs have been abolished and some of those that remain receive widespread publicity. It would be a mistake to think that all of this is harmful. On the contrary this can be quite helpful if it focuses the eyes of the public upon the subject of internal security and as a result of which the entire field is studied exhaustively and systematically for the first time. If this is done properly the people will know for the first time what the security problem really is and what must be done to cope with it successfully.

In the appropriation request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 1974 we read:

The FBI's investigative responsibilities in the internal security field cover a broad range of activities which pose clear and present dangers to our society and Government. The work in this field continues to mount and requires a heavy commitment of our resources.

In an earlier appropriation request these responsibilities were set forth in greater detail and mention was made of "espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, subversion, and related internal security functions" including "Communist Party, USA," its members and sympathizers; communist front groups; totalitarian organizations; as well as other subversive individuals or groups which are alleged to either seek the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence or to conspire against the rights of the citizens."#

*The Federalist No. 51 (*my italics*).

#In this article only one term will be used in its broadest sense to include all the various activities referred to here: This word is "security."

The FBI's authorization to carry out these security responsibilities is based on "legislative enactments, Presidential directives, and instructions of the Attorney General." (Appropriation Hearings for 1972)

I have carefully read the three background papers prepared for the Conference. I have found them to be both thought-provoking and educational. While an estimate of this kind is not easy to make without a discussion in depth with the authors, lacking the benefit of this, I would say that, taking the studies as a whole, I agree with about 75 to 80 percent of what they say.

I will address myself — drawing from my thirty years' experience in the FBI — to privacy (and the lack of it) in a free society: a society, I suggest, which is not nearly as constructively and creatively free as many think or as it ought to and could be. My experiences in the FBI were gathered on different levels including that of Special Agent in the field offices (five in number from east to west), a confidential undercover assignment in Europe during World War II, followed by positions at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. such as Supervisor, Unit Chief, Section Chief, Inspector, Chief Inspector, Assistant Director in Charge of Security and Intelligence Investigations, plus Foreign Operations in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Canada, and lastly, Assistant to the Director in Charge of Investigations in criminal, intelligence, and security which included liaison with our foreign offices.

The following comments I will divide into four sections: (1) Background; (2) Controls; (3) Invasions of Privacy; (4) Final Comments and Recommendations.

Background

Prior to 1939 the FBI was a criminal investigating organization. In 1939 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an Executive Order placing the FBI in the field of security and intelligence with major coordinating responsibilities. Literally, this was done overnight.

With the powerful support and encouragement of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the FBI commenced its broad security work and rapidly expanded it as World War II approached to emerge as the coordinator and sole leader in the domestic field. Its origins had become firmly rooted and it was ready for development.

What kind of personnel did we have to work with at that time? We had old veterans of the FBI whose experience was limited to criminal investigations often markedly different from security and intelligence, and young men like myself being hired at a very rapid pace who knew nothing about either criminal or security-intelligence investigations. Who were our instructors? Men equally lacking in authoritative intelligence experience and knowledge. However, much credit should be given to some instructors, who on their own time worked nights, Saturdays and Sundays to learn as much as they could so as to be qualified to instruct effectively.

The leadership of the FBI was opposed to inviting men from the outside to instruct us; men who might know more than we did, at least, about security-intelligence investigations.

The men were aware of this but were powerless to correct the condition.

We were sealed off from the outside world and the experiences and thinking of others from the very beginning, and we remained relatively so and steadily became inbred for thirty years.

In summary, for many years the FBI's main work was the investigation of the violations of the criminal laws over which it had jurisdiction. It was with this work it had established its reputation. Its veterans of years of service thought and taught within the criminal investigating context. Its methods were geared to get results out of criminal investigations. The decisions of the leadership had been mainly limited to this. The entire FBI had been structured for and remained structured essentially around the methodology of criminal investigations. Yet, now it was expected at once to do both. Could it handle both efficiently without being *basically reorganized*? It tried. It is still trying.

It was with this background that special agents were sent forth from the Bureau's Headquarters to handle one of the most complex, difficult, important and controversial responsibilities of our government — the conducting of security and intelligence operations, which had for their major objective the making of a substantial contribution to our overall national security interests.

However, there was a positive and productive side also. It was to be found in the innate ability, industry, common sense and good will of the great majority of special agents. Without proper leadership, training and guidance they did, in those early days, a reasonably good job. But FBI Headquarters was wrong in releasing to the American people propaganda that pictured us as an elite corps far superior to any other governmental organization, federal, state or local. The gulf between public relations and our actual performances were indeed very great. Not many on the outside knew of this gulf. You might say the FBI concealed it by "classifying" it. As indicated, our actual performances were reasonably good and I think the public would agree, but it is on this factual basis we should have remained and not on some unreal level in the realms of fiction. The strength of the FBI has always been the good men in the field offices, the special agents who like the work and who give their lives to the Bureau "unknown and unsung." The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for fifteen years; I accept my share of blame for its serious shortcomings.

May I suggest that the men who spent the best years of their lives in the FBI do not want to be spared any criticism or any public exposure of their shortcomings. This is a first step toward any effective remedial measure. At the same time it is believed that if our constructive critics personally experienced what the men of the FBI experienced year in and year out and what they had to do to get positive results, our critics would not wonder so much as to why more was not accomplished, but rather they would wonder how the men of the FBI accomplished as much as they did under conditions which then were never conducive to change, experimentation and progress.

It is important to realize that the agents began in the field offices in a pre-war atmosphere to be followed soon by World War II, in which we were all convinced we were fighting for the survival of our nation. The enemy was real. In this nation, with sabotage attempts and other problems facing it, the overall enemy consisted of Bundists and native fascists in support of the Axis powers, and their espionage agents. To be candid, the "right to privacy" was not at issue nor was it an impediment to solving cases. It mattered not whether electronic devices or other techniques were used. The issues were black and white and crystal clear. The methodology was pragmatic: will it work; will it get the necessary results? The primacy of civil liberties on occasions gave way to expediency. President Franklin D. Roosevelt posed no barrier to this method and, for me, this was no criticism of him at that perilous time.

Such a very great man as Franklin D. Roosevelt saw nothing wrong in asking the FBI to investigate those opposing his lend-lease policy — a purely political request. He also had us look into the activities of others who opposed our entrance into World War II just as later administrations had the FBI look into those opposing the conflict in Vietnam. It was a political request also when he instructed us to put a telephone tap, a microphone and a physical surveillance on an internationally-known leader in his Administration. It was done; the results he wanted secured and given to him. Certain records of this kind and others were not then or later put into the regular filing system. Rather, they were deliberately kept out of it. Electronic devices were used freely all through World War II, with a minimum of controls. President Roosevelt made requests of various kinds.

The FBI security operations developed through a pre-war psychology which was quickly transformed into a war psychology. In a very real sense it has breathed, lived and worked within the framework of this war psychology ever since. World War II was followed by the Korean War

which in turn was followed by the Vietnam conflict. Permeating our entire nation on the home front was the Cold War. Hence, just as a soldier on the field of battle did not consider it wrong to kill the enemy, so, too, on the home front it was not considered wrong in major cases to use extraordinary measures in security work. The same enemy was before both. Both had the same goal — vanquish the enemy. We did not consider this unlawful.*

The objectives and methodology were the same under all administrations to a greater or lesser degree, Republican and Democratic alike.

Controls

As I said previously, there was relatively little control over the use of electronic devices in the 40's and the invasion of privacy was not a major concern — unless one got caught. Gradually, during the fifties more and more controls were developed and I must say, that fewer electronic devices were ultimately used than is generally accepted by those who oppose their use. For example, when I left the FBI in 1971 we had, in a country of over 200 million people with much lawlessness going on, only a few microphones in use. This number had been reduced steadily over a period of time. Telephone surveillances were much more numerous but even these were not as great as many thought. (I refer now only to the FBI where my knowledge on the subject ends.) But the word was out based on previously widespread use of electronic devices. Suspicion was rampant, and how can you easily eliminate such belief and the concerns and fears which flow from it.

Invasion of Privacy

The use of electronic listening devices do constitute an invasion of privacy. Of course, much of this has been rationalized down through the years. A person holding the contrary view is either totally ignorant of the subject matter or is deliberately not telling the truth. And, who can deny that such an invasion of privacy is in violation of our Bill of Rights. Why is it done then? I would add to pragmatism the old principle: "the end justifies the means." Herein lies the real danger of electronic devices to any society struggling to retain its freedom. Yet, this principle is widely used in all major segments of American society.

To repeat, why then is this done, and by established government agencies? Could it be that the Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference might find an interesting and fertile clue (but not the complete answer) in the studies conducted by Dr. Stanley Milgram at Yale University and published under the title of *Obedience and Authority*. Dr. Milgram adapted from his book an article captioned "The Perils of Obedience," published in *Harper's Magazine*, December 1973.

Dr. Milgram writes:

The extreme willingness of adults to go to almost any lengths on the command of authority constitutes the chief findings of the study and the fact most urgently demanding an explanation.

Dr. Milgram concludes:

This is, perhaps, the most fundamental lesson of our study; ordinary people simply doing their jobs, and without any particular hostility on their part, can become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, even when the destructive efforts of their work become patently clear, and they are asked to carry out actions incompatible with fundamental standards of morality, relatively few people have the resources needed to resist authority. ... The essence of obedience is that a person comes to view himself as an instrument for

*Bear in mind that what we did in the FBI emanated from courses of instruction in government schools and conferences, and was regarded as government policy officially sanctioned down through the years and issued under orders.

carrying out another person's wishes, and he therefore no longer regards himself as responsible for his actions. . . . Thus there is a fragmentation of the total human act; no one is confronted with the consequences of his decision to carry out the evil act. The person who assumes responsibility has evaporated. Perhaps this is the most common characteristic of socially organized evil in modern society.

If this is true only in part, what bearing would you say it has had during the past thirty years (as we all know some techniques go back far beyond this) on the use of telephone surveillances, microphones, cameras, informants,* special sources, classified dossiers and other related techniques? What can be done about it, keeping in mind the human equation; the many unique and varied *foibles of human nature*? How can we unsnarl it and make our laws adhered to despite the intermingling of our different degrees of freedom and limitation? The same basic question applies to *corruption* in law enforcement which has always existed and gets worse as we get larger and larger and more complex as a society. While none of us will agree in full with Voltaire, there is a grain of disturbing truth in his observation: "a collection of crimes, follies, and misfortunes" in the history of mankind.

Final Comments and Recommendations

I have mentioned that I agree with about 75-80 percent of the reasoning and information set forth in the Conference papers. My disagreements which, because of time and space I will not submit in full, relate to such matters as these:

I. Value of electronic devices. Although I agree with positions taken by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, I do not agree with his statement appearing in the Conference background paper on electronic surveillance where he tends to minimize the importance of tapping to our national security. The value of electronic devices has been seriously underestimated in some instances, especially in the counterespionage field. I know of many instances — in both the intelligence and criminal areas — where electronic surveillance has proven to be effective.

I want to be clear on this point. I am not saying the value of the devices justifies the invasion of privacy. That is another issue. I am saying the value of electronic devices is greater than some realize. Additionally, there are electronic devices now going beyond the limitations of the old fashioned telephone surveillance and microphone which should be taken into consideration.

II. Statistics are always difficult to vouch for without reservations. Statistics in the field of law enforcement and intelligence have for years and years left much to be desired, if I may make an understatement. This is a field which should be studied exhaustively, modernized and factualized from "the ground up." If accurate statistics are not developed and given to scholars then what good are they? Years ago in business (and perhaps today in some cases) *two sets of books* were kept, the one for public inspections and the real one not for public inspection. Perhaps in some cases we have this problem with statistics.

III. Reference has been made in the papers to surveillance of "political activities." We can agree at once that intelligence and law enforcement generally have not been fully separated from politics. On the other hand, it is most important to make the correct distinctions between "political surveillances," and, I will add, *investigations* and legitimate security or intelligence surveillances and investigations. It is not a black and white matter. The gray areas are everywhere present requiring careful thought, objective analysis and

*In the FBI the *informant* assumed the work of what is described in at least one of the Conference papers as work of an informer. The FBI had no need for this distinction.

prudent action. The dividing line may be an overt or covert act which is in violation of the law. It would seem to me *better definitions* are needed here.

Recommendations

- I. A federal government Commission be established, staffed with qualified scholars, to make an exhaustive examination to determine in this nation the following:
 - A. What is internal or domestic security (viewed as a part of, but not the same as, national security which extends beyond our boundary lines as a nation and deals with additional and different subject matters)?
 1. Does internal or domestic security actually need a security and intelligence system to protect this nation (I refer to federal)?
 - a. If not, give full, factual justification.
 - (1) Could the states handle whatever is needed in this field?
 - b. If needed, give a full, factual justification.
 - (1) What should be its scope, its limitations, objectives, methodology (i.e., techniques, devices, programs and guidelines)?
- II. If it is decided that an internal security and intelligence system is necessary, that it be removed from the FBI and established under an independent *Board* selected by Congress and representative of the main segments of the population of the country: Labor, Science, Education, Business, Press, Government, Intellectual, Religion, and Law Enforcement. It should be selected, of course, without any regard for race, color, creed, sex and wholly nonpartisan. The Board would appoint the Director whose term should be limited to five years and each Board member limited to a three-year term with a new one to be selected each year (change is a healthy thing). The Board would consist of nine members.
 - A. Advantages
 1. The FBI as it is now structured is a potential threat to our civil liberties; recent events indicate this. It has become a vast, powerful organization of over 20,000 members with a budget for the 1974 fiscal year of \$366,506,000, a net increase of \$14,831,000, 4.2 percent above the \$351,675,000 appropriated for the 1973 fiscal year. This budget could actually be reduced substantially. To separate the security and intelligence operations from the FBI would reduce significantly the power of the FBI.
 2. It would help greatly in removing the FBI from politics and politics from the FBI. (This would be a tremendous accomplishment for the good of our country.)
 3. Mention has been made of having the Oversight Committee of Congress take charge of and control security and intelligence operations. In the light of what I have witnessed during the past thirty years, I would be unalterably opposed. It could make such operations just as politically enmeshed as before if *not more so*. Such operations should be wholly independent of the White House, the Department of Justice and all other Departments and have a *buffer in the form of the Board* just describe existing between it and Congress. *There should be no unilateral or direct liaison or relations between an independent domestic security and intelligence system or agency and the White House and Congress.* All liaison and requests from these places and others should be funneled through the Board. A request could be made of one person in confidence that never would be made of a Board of many members. The Board should make the decision if the request is proper and action should be taken. If so, instructions to meet the request would be given by the

Board to the Director of "Security and Intelligence."*

4. It would result in far greater efficiency. Criminal investigators do not usually make good security and intelligence agents and vice versa.

III: Informants. An informant is a spy to some degree or other and for different periods of time. These people need to be selected for quality, access to needed information and should be tightly controlled. If you take live informants out of criminal and security-intelligence operations, there can be no doubt about the reduction of efficiency and positive results. I admit the development and use of informants is a distasteful function. So is arresting or shooting a man for a law violation.

As to the value of an informant or a spy, I suggest that you read the most interesting and enlightening book entitled "The Shattered Silence" (the Eli Cohen Affair) by Zwy Aldouby and Jerrold Ballinger. The facts in this book speak for themselves.

IV: Consideration should be given to have the government issue an order that no telephone surveillances or microphones be used by any federal agency during the next three years. At the very same time a vehicle should be set up to study for that three-year period the effects of this ban to determine if the criminal and security-intelligence investigations suffered from the ban or not. The study should be done by knowledgeable men not employed by an investigative agency but authorized to have access to all the necessary evidence.

V. Classification. This system is still in real need of being fundamentally revised. For too long too much material has been classified along with "classifying" mistakes, failures, irregularities, illegalities and other activities. This is one reason for the alienation between youth and government; between adults, also, and officials of our government.

VI. I recommend strongly that a truly objective, serious Commission be established to make the most exhaustive study possible of internal security and security-intelligence organizations and investigations and come up with some clear, incisive answers and recommendations in order to strike a balance between the need for national security and the preservation of civil liberties, among them the right to privacy.

I urge my fellow citizens to give some serious thought to these recommendations based on thirty years' experience.

The FBI of the future should not be the creation of any one man or any special groups within government. The FBI of the future should be the creation of the best and most informed minds we have in the country, both inside and outside of government. One way to get a movement started in this direction is through public conferences.

The Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference on Advocacy of June 6 and 7, 1974, is a creative step in the right direction. It will deal with an extremely important subject directly related to the work of the FBI: "Privacy in a Free Society." I am sure we will all agree though, that this is only one of many important phases which go to make up the total responsibilities and work of the FBI. In view of this, may I urge that interested men and women who attend this Conference give continuing thought to arranging, as soon as possible, a series of conferences, numerous enough to give exhaustive study to all major segments of the work of the FBI. Members of the FBI and others in related areas should, of course, be invited and, in fact, such a series of conferences would suffer seriously from their absence. From these meetings should follow a set of specific and detailed recommendations for completely reorganizing and renewing the FBI, which will be in keeping not alone with our traditional values but also with a profoundly changing social order on the threshold of a new era.

*This does not mean that Congress should not be in control. It should be but it must be Congress and not individual politicians. A Board such as I outlined could guarantee this much-to-be-desired result.

CLOSING STOCKS
(SEE PAGE 24)



Boston Evening Globe

CLOSING STOCKS
(SEE PAGE 24)



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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1973

50 Pages—15c

Ex-aide bares Hoover's erratic last years

By Richard Connolly
Globe Staff



J. EDGAR HOOVER
... "infuriated"

The man who stood up to the late J. Edgar Hoover and suffered the inevitable consequences — forced retirement from the third highest position in the FBI — has finally revealed the events which preceded the clash.

Former Asst. FBI Director William C. Sullivan, who spent 30 years in the bureau, had maintained public silence since the fall of 1971 when he returned from vacation and discovered that Hoover had ordered Sullivan's name removed from his office at headquarters and had chosen a new assistant.

Sullivan, a native of Bolton, Mass., and now a resident of Sugar Hill, N.H., had declined to discuss his departure from the FBI because he felt details might tarnish the image of the bureau.

But developments in Washington in the past few days, including discovery at the White House of missing FBI wiretap records involving newsmen and Administration officials, have prompted Sullivan to reflect on his final encounter with Hoover.

Ironically, the 61-year-old Sullivan, now a special assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice De-

partment, re-examined his own Intelligence Center in Washington, has been under consideration for the Nixon Administration as a replacement for Hoover.

He was a candidate for the FBI post before and after the recent Administration of Acting Director L. Patrick Gray.

One of Sullivan's biggest worries was H. R. Haldeman, who recently returned from his influential White House position. Haldeman was credited to have told President Nixon that Sullivan was "too independent" to be head of the FBI.

Sullivan's departure from the FBI was a result of a clash with Hoover over the handling of the Watergate scandal. Sullivan was ordered to resign after a dispute over the handling of a wiretap on a White House aide.

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WILLIAM SULLIVAN

STAFF, Page 2

TOP SPOT

... a commentary

Some meaty questions for Sec. Butz

Grand Jury charges Stans influenced case

SEC chief resigns over Vesco affair

United Press International

WASHINGTON — G. Bradford Cook resigned today as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) after a grand jury accused him of allowing himself to be influenced in a sensitive case by Republican fund-raiser Maurice H. Stans.

In a letter to President Nixon, Cook said he was resigning "in light of the unfortunate circumstances now prevailing."

Cook, at 36 the youngest man ever to head the SEC, was accused last week of yielding to influence in a case against International American Robert L. Vesco.

The charge came from a Federal grand jury in New York which indicted former Attorney General John

"I have reached this most difficult decision because of my complete respect for the Securities and Exchange Commission and its dedicated staff. I retain my complete confidence in my country, its institutions and myself."

Lawyer says Troy took funds to Ariz., personally

By Joseph Harvey and Alan Shedden

"Checks totaling \$34,000 and \$25,000 in cash were delivered per-

sonally by Nixon to succeed William J. Casey who was charged to a top position in the State Department earlier this year as part of a shakeup for Mr. Nixon's second administration.

COOK, Page 2

Boston Bar Association in a 28-page document called an "information." The information alleged that Judge Troy put about \$300,000 into the



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William C. Sullivan
"BOSTON EVENING GLOBE," May 16, 1973

Article: "Exaide Bares Hoover's Erratic Last Years"

(Introductory paragraphs told who Sullivan was and his former position with the FBI.)

The article stated Sullivan, an intellectual who was one of the FBI's most liberal administrators, said Hoover appeared to be "stark raving mad" in recent years. He said Hoover became incensed when Sullivan sent him a letter in August, 1971, questioning a number of Hoover's decisions and urging that he take "a cold impartial inventory of his ideas."

Sullivan infuriated Hoover when he said the FBI needed more public exposure and that Hoover's successor should not have such absolute power for "we humans are simply not saintly enough to handle it properly." He criticized Hoover for not encouraging divergent viewpoints and surrounding himself with "yes men," "rubber stamps," "apple polishers," "flatterers," "self-promoters," and "timid, cringing sycophants."

(Article contained several of Sullivan's statements as to how Hoover would act in his office with subordinates.)

"I had three choices. I could stay and accept all the evidence, I could shake his hand and say 'please let me retire' and they would have given me a party. Or, I could go out in a storm. Time will tell whether my choice was correct."

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Sullivan told Hoover his letter was written "for your own good and the FBI. " During the past year, in particular, "Sullivan told Hoover 'you have made it evident to me that you do not want me to disagree with you on anything.' " Sullivan advised Hoover that he would harm the organization if he continued to equate loyalty with "yes men." Sullivan said "You know as well as I do that the CP in the USA is not the cause of and does not direct and control the unrest and violence in the country. I would like to convince you (but I'm almost certain to fail) that those of us who disagree with you are trying to help you and not hurt you," Sullivan said in his letter.

Sullivan told Hoover he was wrong to fire Jay Shaw. (Article then gave background on Shaw and his transfer to Butte and his lawsuit. The article then continued.)

Sullivan told Hoover his letter was not intended to anger the Director but was an attempt to "get across in my blunt, tactless way that a number of your decisions this year have not been good ones, and that you should take a cold, impartial inventory of your ideas, policies, etc."

Sullivan didn't want Hoover or the FBI reputation destroyed and that Hoover should "go out in a blaze of glory." "In view of your absolute power you can fire me or do away with my position or transfer me or in some other way work out your displeasure with me. So be it. I'm fond of the FBI

and have told you exactly what I think and as you know I have always been willing to accept the consequences of my ideas and actions."

The remainder of the article pertained to Sullivan's involvement with the 17 White House wiretaps. Sullivan's version is contradictory in that he states that because Hoover was not of sound mind records involving the wiretaps were kept from him and that they were never incorporated into official FBI files. Sullivan said the taps were ordered by Hoover at the request of Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger. Sullivan reflected that the wiretaps cleared the 17 persons of willingly leaking information. In the article Sullivan also states that Hoover asked him to store the wiretaps records in his office where they remained until Hoover forced Sullivan to retire. Sullivan noted that he didn't know what to do with the taps when he was about to leave the Department of Justice and sought the advice of then Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian. Sullivan stated that without Hoover's knowledge Mardian requested Sullivan turn the files over to him and quoted Mardian as saying he was acting on the instructions of the Attorney General, John Mitchell. Sullivan said he told Mardian "that's fine if you make them secure. They're not secure here (at the FBI)." Sullivan concluded the article by stating that he bypassed Hoover and gave the wiretap records to a subordinate to deliver to Mardian in his last days in the FBI because "this guy (Hoover) was a mad

man. I didn't want him to use politics on the Republican or Democratic side. You couldn't trust the guy."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hoover reportedly hid Oswald note

Associated Press

NEW YORK — A former head of the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division says that J. Edgar Hoover ordered FBI officials to conceal from the Warren Commission information regarding a threatening note from Lee Harvey Oswald, Time magazine reported yesterday.

William C. Sullivan, who was head of the division at the time of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, also said that at least 10 top FBI officials were aware of the note's existence, the magazine said. Time said Sullivan made his statements in an interview last week.

In Washington, an FBI spokesman said, "Mr. Sullivan's statement is completely without any basis in fact, completely erroneous."

The note that Oswald took to the Dallas FBI office made no mention of Kennedy, FBI spokesmen have said. Its existence was verified recently by the FBI, but spokesmen said it was a vague threat of reprisal if FBI agents did not stop interviewing Oswald's Russian-born wife.

The Warren Commission determined that Oswald alone was responsible for Kennedy's death.

James Adams, deputy associate director of the FBI, told a House committee last week that an internal FBI investigation found no conclusive evidence that anyone knew of the note except James B. Hosty Jr., who had interviewed Mrs. Oswald and to whom the note was addressed.

Sullivan said that Hoover, FBI director until his death in 1972, was aware of the note and that John P. Mohr, who was the FBI's administrative chief until he retired in 1972, ordered the note destroyed.

Mohr has denied that he knew of the note or ordered it destroyed.

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— PAGE A 2

— COURIER JOURNAL

— LOUISVILLE, KY

Date: 10/27/75

Edition: MORNING

Author:

Editor: BARRY BINGHAM, JR.

Title:

Character: BU#

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

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PERS. REC. UNIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BASSETT *hbs*

FROM : J. A. CONLEY *JAC*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
FBI (RETIRED)
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

DATE: December 8, 1975

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

This is to record that on 12/4/75, at the instructions of Mr. J. B. Adams, I personally delivered to Assistant Attorney General Thornburg, Criminal Division of the Department, one Xerox copy of each of the following communications:

1. Bureau letter to the Attorney General, 4/10/75, as captioned.
2. A letter to the Director from Henry S. Ruth, Jr., Special Prosecutor, dated 3/26/75.

By way of background, in a discussion on 12/3/75 between Messrs. Thornburg and Adams the former indicated he was unaware that we had earlier furnished to the Department the two communications referred to soliciting a prosecutive opinion from the Attorney General with regard to subject matter.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

None . . . for information.

hbs
1 - Mr. Adams

JAC:bhg

(3)

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105-205782-692

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10/11/75
FBI REC. UNIT

"WASH STAR" 11/10/75

Ex-FBI Official's Silence Laid to Scare by Lawyers

By Orr Kelly
Washington Staff Writer

The Justice Department told William C. Sullivan, a former top official of the department, late last year that it would no longer provide him with legal protection because he was under investigation by the Watergate Special Prosecutor's Office.

Sullivan's attorney, Joseph E. Casey, said last night that the warning to Sullivan came in a "very tough" letter from the department in which he was told he was a target of an investigation concerned with possible obstruction of justice.

"It had a hell of an effect. He felt deserted," Casey said.

But Casey said the department backed down after a closed hearing held by U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith in mid-December 1974, and has continued to represent Sullivan in some 15 civil suits which have been filed against him as a result of actions he took during some 30 years as an FBI agent and official.

FINALLY, Sullivan got a letter from the Special Prosecutor's Office last September saying that the investigation had not resulted in a decision to prosecute him, Casey said.

Casey told of the effort of the department to cut off Sullivan from the kind of legal representation normally provided government officials, even after they have left federal service, in explaining a charge made yesterday that Sullivan had been "gagged" by the department.

The charge was made by the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is aiding a Socialist Workers Party suit against the FBI. Syd Stapleton, a representative of the fund, said he had met with Sullivan at his New Hampshire home and had intended to meet with him again. But Sullivan was warned by a department attorney, he said, that he could not talk with Stapleton without prior official approval.

Stapleton said Sullivan told him he feared the department would cut off the legal assistance he is receiving in a number of civil suits if he continued their conversations.

"I think he just has a fear of being deserted because of what happened last time," Casey said. "These people haven't got a beef. They just want to raise as much ruckus as possible."

A DEPARTMENT spokesman said a letter is being sent to Casey explaining the regulation that prohibits a former official from discussing his official duties without approval of the attorney general.

Stapleton said the regulation cited by the department "has no relevance in this case" and described the department's position as an "outrageous attempt to stifle the voice of William C. Sullivan."

Casey said he had advised Sullivan not to talk to Stapleton except when he was present. He also said he knew of no threat to

Sullivan that he might be cut off from representation by the department in cases involving his official duties.

"I think he just has a fear of being deserted because of what happened last time," Casey said. "These people haven't got a beef. They just want to raise as much ruckus as possible."

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Director Sec'y _____

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News ☒
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

12-10-75

File
Per file from SA
Wm C. Sullivan
5-B

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Director, FBI

December 19, 1975

b6
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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, et al., v.
ATTORNEY GENERAL, et al.
(U.S.D.C., S.D. NEW YORK)
CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 73 CIV 3160 (WFG)

1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Stoetzel
1 - Mr. McDermott
① - Mr. McGinley
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. McMahon
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Laturno
1 - File

On December 8, 1975, Edward Christenbury of your office requested that we determine whether former Bureau official William C. Sullivan ever executed an agreement recognizing the confidential nature of information obtained by him in the course of his Bureau employment. On December 8, 1975, Special Agent [redacted] of our Legal Counsel Division advised Mr. Christenbury that Mr. Sullivan executed three such agreements with the FBI. One copy of each agreement executed by Mr. Sullivan was furnished to Mr. Christenbury.

On December 9, 1975, Mr. Christenbury requested my authority to produce these agreements in this civil action. I hereby authorize their production.

I am furnishing one copy of this memorandum to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

1 - Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
United States Attorney
New York, New York

GML:kiw
(14)

THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Humbly recognizing the responsibilities entrusted to me, I do vow that I shall always consider the high calling of law enforcement to be an honorable profession, the duties of which are recognized by me as both an art and a science. I recognize fully my responsibilities to defend the right, to protect the weak, to aid the distressed, and to uphold the law in public duty and in private living. I accept the obligation in connection with my assignments to report facts and to testify without bias or display of emotion, and to consider the information, coming to my knowledge by virtue of my position as a sacred trust, to be used solely for official purposes. To the responsibilities entrusted to me of seeking to prevent crime, of finding the facts of law violations and of apprehending fugitives and criminals, I shall give my loyal and faithful attention and shall always be equally alert in striving to acquit the innocent and to convict the guilty. In the performance of my duties and assignments, I shall not engage in unlawful and unethical practices but shall perform the functions of my office without fear, without favor, and without prejudice. At no time shall I disclose to an unauthorized person any fact, testimony, or information in any pending matter coming to my official knowledge which may be calculated to prejudice the minds of existing or prospective judicial bodies either to favor or to disfavor any person or issue. While occupying the status of a law enforcement officer or at any other time subsequent thereto, I shall not seek to benefit personally because of my knowledge of any confidential matter which has come to my attention. I am aware of the serious responsibilities of my office and in the performance of my duties I shall, as a minister, seek to supply comfort, advice and aid to those who may be in need of such benefits; as a soldier, I shall wage vigorous warfare against the enemies of my country, of its laws, and of its principles; and as a physician, I shall seek to eliminate the criminal parasite which preys upon our social order and to strengthen the lawful processes of our body politic. I shall strive to be both a teacher and a pupil in the art and science of law enforcement. As a lawyer, I shall acquire due knowledge of the laws of my domain and seek to preserve and maintain the majesty and dignity of the law; as a scientist, it will be my endeavor to learn all pertinent truth about accusations and complaints which come to my lawful knowledge; as an artist, I shall seek to use my skill for the purpose of making each assignment a masterpiece; as a neighbor, I shall bear an attitude of true friendship and courteous respect to all citizens; and as an officer, I shall always be loyal to my duty, my organization, and my country. I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and will constantly strive to cooperate with and promote cooperation between all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies and officers in the performance of duties of mutual interest and obligation.

August 4, 1941
Date

Wm. C. Sullivan
Name

Special Agent
Title

F. B. I.
Law Enforcement Organization

Washington, D. C.
City State

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

(Date) 4/17/41

Dear Sir:

Having filed an application for a position as Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, I hereby agree that in the event of an appointment I will be governed by the following conditions:

1. Upon appointment and within ten days after receipt thereof, I shall be required to proceed at my own expense to Washington, D. C., where I will take the oath of office and enter on duty.
2. That said appointment will be on a probationary basis.
3. That my retention in the Bureau shall be dependent upon the performance of satisfactory services, and if my services are deemed unsatisfactory it is understood that my employment may be discontinued at any time and that I will not receive transportation to my home, or to any other point, at Government expense.
4. That if appointed I may be sent to any part of the continental or territorial United States that the exigencies of the Bureau's work may require; that my headquarters may be fixed in some jurisdiction other than that in which I have heretofore resided; that my headquarters may be changed as the work of the Bureau may require; and that no transfer will be made from one station to another for personal reasons.
5. That the confidential character of the relations of the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the public is fully understood by me, and that the strictly confidential character of any and all information secured by me, in connection directly or indirectly with my work as a Special Agent, or the work of other employees of which I may become cognizant, is fully understood by me, and that neither during my tenure of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor at any other time will I violate this confidence, and I agree that I will not divulge any information of any kind or character whatsoever that may become known to me, to persons not officially entitled thereto.

I further agree that nothing connected with this certification is to be construed by me as an assurance that an appointment will be tendered me; that I fully understand all of the foregoing and that the conditions specified herein are agreeable to me; that if appointed I will abide by the foregoing conditions, and I am fully cognizant that the provisions mentioned above are to be complied with and they are to be regarded as a part of my appointment if it is subsequently tendered to me and accepted.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

Very truly yours,

17 day of April, A.D. 1941
Marion F. Alibord
Notary Public

William C. Sullivan

(Date) November 29, 1962

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In continuing my employment in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, I hereby agree that I will be governed by the following provisions.

1. That the strictly confidential character of any and all information secured by me or coming to my attention in connection, directly or indirectly, with my work as an employee of this Bureau, or the work of other employees of which I may become cognizant, is fully understood by me; and that neither during my tenure of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, nor at any time, will I violate this confidence nor will I divulge any information of any kind or character whatsoever that may become known to me to persons not officially entitled thereto, recognizing applicability to me of penalty provisions in case of any violation by me.
2. That information referred to in Item 1 above includes but is by no means limited to information in the interests of the defense of the United States marked "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential," and that Department of Justice regulations provide specifically for penalty applicable to me for any violation of Executive Order 10501, the basic authority for safeguarding such information, as follows: "Any officer or employee who violates any provision of Executive Order No. 10501, as amended, or of these regulations shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action. Prompt and stringent administrative action shall be taken against any officer or employee determined to have been knowingly responsible for any release or disclosure of classified defense information or material except in the manner authorized by these regulations. Whenever a violation of criminal statutes may be involved in a deliberate unauthorized release or disclosure of classified defense information, criminal prosecution, in an appropriate case, shall also be instituted."

I further certify that the conditions specified herein are agreeable to me, and that I continue as an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a full knowledge of the conditions above set forth.

Very truly yours,


(Signature and Title of Position)

William C. Sullivan
Assistant Director

130

3/9/62

Legal Counsel Memo to
Mr. J. E. Adams
Re: Socialist Workers Party, et al., v.
Attorney General, et al.
Civil Action File No. 73 CIV 3160 (TPG)

Mr. Christenbury then requested that the Bureau determine if Mr. Sullivan ever executed an agreement recognizing the confidential nature of information obtained in the course of his Bureau employment.

On 12/8/75, [redacted] Assistant Personnel Officer, advised that W.J. Doran, Administrative Division, reviewed Mr. Sullivan's personnel file and determined that on three occasions (4/17/41, 8/4/41, and 11/29/62) Mr. Sullivan executed agreements recognizing the confidential nature of information obtained in the course of his Bureau employment. On 12/8/75, [redacted] Files and Communications Division, made available Xerox copies of the above documents. One copy each of these documents is attached.

On 12/8/75, one copy each of the above documents was furnished to Mr. Christenbury by [redacted] of this Division.

On 12/9/75, Mr. Christenbury advised the agreements executed by Mr. Sullivan will be extremely helpful to the Department to persuade the court and Sullivan that Sullivan should obtain Departmental approval before furnishing information to plaintiffs. Mr. Christenbury then requested the Director's authority, pursuant to Departmental Order No. 561-73, Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.23(b)(2)(i), to produce these agreements in this civil action.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum to the AAG, Criminal Division, be approved and sent.

Legal Counsel Memo to
Mr. J. B. Adams
Re: Socialist Workers Party, et al., v.
Attorney General, et al.
Civil Action File No. 73 CIV 3150 (MS)

If he continued to furnish information to plaintiffs
the Department would "cut off" their representation
of him relative to his status as a defendant in numerous
civil actions. Sullivan relayed this information to
either Jordan or [redacted]

Jordan reacted by asking the court for a
hearing. On 12/5/74, he informed the court that the
Department was attempting to obstruct justice by denying
to his access to a witness. JUDGE Steven J. Gladman,
who represented the Government, denied the Department's
allegation but indicated it is the Government's
position that before Mr. Sullivan furnishes information
to plaintiffs, he is required to obtain Departmental
approval in accordance with Departmental Order No. 581-73,
Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16,
Subpart B.

The court replied that it could understand the
Government's concern but indicated that the Government's
reliance on Departmental Order No. 581-73 may be improper
inasmuch as this order is directed to disclosure in
response to "subpoenas or demands of courts or other
authorities." Thus, in the court's view, Sullivan's
communication with plaintiffs may not be prohibited
by this order. The court, however, instructed the
Department to communicate with Mr. Sullivan's attorney and
explain why they feel Sullivan is required to obtain
Departmental approval prior to furnishing information to
plaintiffs.

Mr. J. B. Adams

12/17/75

Legal Counsel

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, et al., v.
ATTORNEY GENERAL, et al.
(U.S.D.C., S.D. NEW YORK)
CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 73 CIV 2180 (WFO)

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Wm. A. Sullivan
Plaintiffs, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP),
its youth group the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and fifteen
individual plaintiffs, filed captioned civil action during
7/73, alleging that defendants, the FBI, other Governmental
agencies and officers have denied them constitutional
rights as a political party. They seek substantial
damages as well as broad injunctive relief.

On 12/8/75, Edward Christenbury, Deputy Chief,
Special Litigation Section, Criminal Division, advised
as follows:

One [redacted] (phonetic), who works for
plaintiffs' attorney, Herbert Jordan, in New York City,
and visited with former Bureau official William C.
Sullivan at Sullivan's residence in New Hampshire for
two days in November, 1975. Sullivan furnished to
[redacted] a great deal of information regarding the FBI's
investigation of the SWP and YSA. Subsequently, Herbert
Jordan made arrangements to depose Sullivan on 12/1/75.
At some point, however, Sullivan apparently concluded
that it may be improper to furnish information to
plaintiffs, and he consulted with his attorney, [redacted]
Washington, D.C. [redacted] allegedly told Sullivan that

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. Dalgh
 - 1 - Mr. Stuchel
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. Hannan
 - 1 - Mr. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. Chacklesford
 - 1 - Mr. Rinta
 - 1 - Mr. Laturno
 - 1 - File
- WAS:lin
(11)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

7 DEC 19 1975

Mr. J. B. Adams

10/14/75

Legal Counsel

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HOUSTUDY 75

At 2:41 p.m. on October 10, 1975, a caller identifying herself as [redacted] employed as a Research Assistant by the House Select Committee, advised me that the Committee needed background data concerning William C. Sullivan, former Assistant to the Director. She indicated that the Committee would need such information during the early part of the week of October 13th. I asked her whether she needed information such as the dates of his Bureau employment and his assignment and she indicated that was the nature of the information desired.

It appears that the Committee is planning to call Mr. Sullivan as a witness. It would be appropriate for us to respond by furnishing the Committee background data concerning Mr. Sullivan's employment with the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division prepare in letterhead memorandum format a background summary concerning Mr. Sullivan's dates of employment and his assignments in the FBI.

2. That the background data be forwarded to the Committee by Legal Counsel Division.

① Out of service file William C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Hollis
- 1 - Mr. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

JAM:mfd

(9)

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26

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: April 7, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT *hnb*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
FBI (RETIRED)
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

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Director Sec'y _____

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Reference is made to my memoranda of 2/19/75 and 3/3/75 captioned "Special Squad at Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64," wherein it was recommended and approved that we furnish to [redacted] Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force, information we have indicating Mr. Sullivan furnished unauthorized information from Bureau files to former White House Counsel John W. Dean, III, in 1973.

By letter to [redacted] dated 3/4/75 we submitted copies of 11 Bureau memoranda, all of which contained portions of information as set forth in the so-called "Sullivan Memoranda" furnished by Mr. Sullivan to Dean. [redacted] was requested to review this material for consideration as to whether Sullivan's furnishing this information to Dean might fall within the purview of a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 641.

By letter dated 3/26/75 (attached) [redacted] advised that this matter had been reviewed and he felt that Mr. Sullivan's alleged theft of FBI documents would not fall within the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Office. [redacted] further stated he would consider that his office had jurisdiction over Mr. Sullivan's actions in transmitting this information to Mr. Dean to the extent that these actions were done at Dean's direction and contributed to the continuation of the "Watergate cover-up." [redacted] continued that to the extent his office has jurisdiction concerning Sullivan's providing this information to Dean, it is his belief that Sullivan's actions would not constitute a violation of Section 641. [redacted] notes that at the time of these events both Sullivan and Dean were Government employees and there is a strong argument that Sullivan was merely providing information to a superior Government official. He also notes

Enclosures *Return to Dept.*

1 - Messrs. Adams, Gebhardt, Mintz

JAC:bhg

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CONTINUED ON OVER

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

THREE

Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: William C. Sullivan

there is no clear evidence that Sullivan had removed these documents from the FBI during his tenure with the Bureau and points out there is a possibility that the relevant files were provided to Sullivan by someone in the FBI at the time Sullivan prepared his memoranda for Dean. [] also comments that some of the information which Sullivan was providing to Dean, particularly the information concerning [] was also being provided to Dean by then Acting Director Gray.

[] concludes his letter by stating Sullivan's actions other than his dealings with Dean would not fall within the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Office. Accordingly, he returned our enclosures in order that we may secure a prosecutive opinion from the Criminal Division concerning any actions by Sullivan not falling within the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Office.

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division of the Department enclosing for the Attorney General's information a copy of [] prosecutive opinion of 3/26/75. A copy of the letter to the Attorney General is also being designated to [] in order that he will know we have forwarded the material to the Department for its prosecutive opinion. Our letter to the Attorney General points out several areas of contention concerning [] prosecutive opinion as follows:

1. Concerning the statement that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Dean were Government employees at the time the "Sullivan Memoranda" was prepared, we point out that while it is our understanding Mr. Sullivan may have been an employee of the Department of Justice he was not an employee of the FBI, having retired in 1971.

2. Concerning [] observation there is no clear evidence Mr. Sullivan had removed any of these documents from the FBI during his tenure of service and there is a possibility that relevant files were provided to him by someone in the FBI, we point out whether Sullivan took the material while employed with us or secured it through a source after his retirement, there is no doubt he "acted without authority" in furnishing this information to Mr. Dean.

3. Concerning [] observation that some of the information Mr. Sullivan was providing to Mr. Dean was being provided to Mr. Dean by

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: William C. Sullivan

then Acting Director Gray, we point out it would appear to be irrelevant that the same material may have been conveyed by Mr. Gray and the sole question remains did Sullivan provide information to Dean without authority.

This letter is being addressed to the Attorney General on the basis that it is felt he should be advised as to the prosecutive opinion of the Special Prosecutor, coupled with the fact this matter does pertain to a former high-ranking official of the FBI and we would be remiss in not apprising him of this situation.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

That the attached letter be forwarded to the Attorney General with enclosures to apprise him of this situation.

OPN

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LJH

Jan
Jan

ALF

The Attorney General

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information concerning [redacted] was also being provided to Mr. Dean by then Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, III. In this regard, it would appear to be irrelevant that the same material may have been conveyed by Mr. Gray and the sole question remains did Sullivan provide information to Dean without authority (emphasis added).

I wish to point out that the facts indicate that Mr. Sullivan has had access to Bureau documents and relied upon certain documents in preparing the information he furnished to Mr. Dean. It is reiterated that Mr. Sullivan has had no connection with the FBI since his retirement in 1971. If your review of this matter and the applicability of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641 requires any additional information, you may be assured that we will render every possible assistance.

Enclosures (13)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

1 - [redacted]
Special Prosecutor

NOTE: Based on memorandum H. N. Bassett to Mr. Callahan captioned "William C. Sullivan, Former Assistant to the Director, FBI (Retired), Theft of Government Property," dated April 7, 1975, JAC:bhg.

The Attorney General

8. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated October 19, 1964.

9. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated October 22, 1964.

10. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Telson dated November 4, 1966.

11. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Hoover dated October 20, 1964.

It is pointed out some of the enclosed copies of official Bureau documents were designated to Sullivan during the time frame he was serving as Assistant Director of the then Domestic Intelligence Division. However, several of the memoranda did not have copies designated for him nor were they routed to him for information based on a review of the block stamp in the upper right-hand corner of the memoranda.

With regard to [] letter of March 26, 1975, it is noted in paragraph two, page one, [] points out that at the time of these events both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Dean were Government employees and there is a strong argument that Mr. Sullivan was merely providing information to his superior Government official. While it is my understanding Mr. Sullivan may have been an employee of the Department of Justice it should be noted that he was not an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having retired in 1971, as noted above.

[] on page two of his letter, points out there is no clear evidence that Mr. Sullivan had removed any of these documents from the FBI during his tenure of service and there is a possibility that the relevant files were provided to Mr. Sullivan by someone in the FBI. Whether Mr. Sullivan took the material while employed or secured it through a source after his retirement there is no doubt he acted "without authority" in furnishing this information to Dean.

Also, on page two, [] notes that some of the information which Mr. Sullivan was providing to Mr. Dean, and particularly the

The Attorney General

different matters. Also enclosed are copies of the following FBI memoranda which were apparently utilized by Sullivan in preparing his memoranda to Dean and each of these copies is tabbed by identifying number and caption which refer to pertinent portions of Sullivan's memoranda to Dean. It should be noted that on some of the copies sentences or portions of sentences are underlined in red pencil which denotes that such wording was set forth verbatim in Sullivan's memoranda to Dean. In other instances wherein there is no direct quoting on the part of Sullivan he has undoubtedly utilized Bureau records for the basis of submitting his memoranda to Dean. Also of possible further assistance, in the attached copy of the "Sullivan Memoranda" certain sentences and portions of sentences are underlined in red to denote that the underlined words, phrases and sentences are direct quotes from seven of the previously referred to FBI memoranda apparently utilized by Sullivan.

These memoranda are identified as follows:

1. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated November 19, 1968.
2. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated October 30, 1968.
3. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated November 7, 1968.
4. Memorandum Mr. Hoover to Messrs. Tolson, Belmont and DeLoach dated September 10, 1964.
5. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Hoover dated November 18, 1964.
6. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated August 22, 1968.
7. Memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated October 27, 1964.

The Attorney General

April 10 1975

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Director, FBI

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
FBI (RETIRED)
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter dated March 26, 1975, from [redacted], Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force, Washington, D. C., setting forth his analysis and prosecutive opinion concerning information developed that William C. Sullivan, former Assistant to the Director, made available to then Counsel to the President John W. Dean, III, certain information from FBI records. Mr. Sullivan retired from the FBI on October 21, 1971.

The referral of this matter to [redacted] was predicated on a review of various FBI documents which were compared with a document referred to as the "Sullivan Memoranda," which was furnished to the Senate Watergate Committee by John W. Dean, III. While Dean was testifying on June 27, 1973, before the Senate Watergate Committee he identified certain documents which he had previously furnished to the Committee and one document was the "Sullivan Memoranda," which was not admitted into evidence by the Committee Chairman.

I am attaching a Xerox copy of this "Sullivan Memoranda," which is identified as Ex 58, presumed to be an exhibit number utilized by the Senate Watergate Committee at the time it was holding hearings. The first page of this document is entitled "Re: President Johnson, Politics and the FBI." Page two is entitled "Preface" and page three is entitled "President Johnson and the FBI" and sets forth on this and two subsequent pages ten numbered paragraphs alluding to

1 - Messrs. Adams, Gebhardt, Mintz (Sent Separately)

JAC:bhg

(10)

See Note Page 4

JUN 12 1975

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

Hand delivered.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Delivered to [redacted] in the presence of the A.G. 10:10 4/16/75

Copy for [redacted]
Hand delivered
by SA Angela Kano
440175

and there is a strong argument that Mr. Sullivan was merely providing information to a superior Government official.

(2) It is also to be noted that there is no clear evidence that Mr. Sullivan had removed any of these documents from the FBI during his tenure with the Bureau. Thus, it is a possibility, at least, that the relevant files were provided to Mr. Sullivan by someone in the FBI at the time of Sullivan's preparation of the Dean memo. It should be further noted that some of the information which Mr. Sullivan was providing to Mr. Dean, i.e., the information concerning [redacted], was also (3) being provided to Mr. Dean by then Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, III.

(4) As noted above, Mr. Sullivan's actions, other than his dealings with Mr. Dean, would not fall within the jurisdiction of this Office. Accordingly, I am returning herewith, as requested, the attachments to your March 4, 1975 letter in order that you may seek a prosecutive opinion from the Criminal Division concerning any actions by Mr. Sullivan which do not fall within the jurisdiction of this Office.

b6
b7D

Sincerely,



Special Prosecutor

Enclosures - *Returned to
dept.*

WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
United States Department of Justice
1425 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

March 26, 1975

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Director Clarence M. Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Kelley:

*Democratic National Convention -
Atlantic City, N.J.*

On February 12, 1975, Inspector J. Allison Conley and Special Agent Supervisor Charles A. Nuzum met with myself and members of my staff concerning information apparently taken from Bureau records by former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan and made available by Sullivan to then Counsel to the President John W. Dean, III. At that time, Inspector Conley and Special Agent Nuzum displayed certain Bureau documents that strongly indicated that Mr. Sullivan in preparing his memorandum to Mr. Dean had quoted directly from Bureau documents. By letter dated March 4, 1975, you transmitted to me a copy of these documents. You also requested that this Office determine whether or not this matter would fall within our jurisdiction and if the matter fell within our jurisdiction whether or not a prosecution would be warranted.

It would appear as a general matter that Mr. Sullivan's alleged theft of FBI documents would not fall within the jurisdiction of this Office. We would consider, however, that this Office had jurisdiction over Mr. Sullivan's actions in transmitting this information to Mr. Dean to the extent that these actions were done at Mr. Dean's direction and contributed to the continuation of the "Watergate cover-up." It has been suggested by the Bureau that Mr. Sullivan's actions in providing this information to Mr. Dean might fall within the purview of the statute forbidding theft of Government property (18 USC § 641). To the extent that this Office does have jurisdiction concerning Mr. Sullivan's providing this information to Mr. Dean it is our view that Mr. Sullivan's actions would not constitute a violation of section 641. It is to be noted that at the time of these 1975 events both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Dean were Government employees.

*Memo Bassett to Mr. Callahan 4/7/75 jac/bhg and
let to AG 4/10/75 jac/bhg*

JUN 1 0 1975

SIX

THREE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Office of Legal Counsel

DATE: JAN 27 1975

FROM: John C. Keeney
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Tad Szulc, et al. v. John D.
Ehrlichman, et al.
(D.D.C.) Civil Action No. 74-1055

Please find attached for your files in the subject civil action one copy of OBJECTIONS BY DEFENDANTS ROBERT C. MARDIAN, WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN AND BERNARD A. WELLS, JR., INDIVIDUALLY AND IN THEIR FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND JOHN N. MITCHELL, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN AND H. R. HALDEMAN, IN THEIR FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY, TO FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES BY PLAINTIFFS TO THE FEDERAL DEFENDANTS, filed December 13, 1974.

Attachment

REC 44

62-116191-21

JAN 29 1975

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

LEGAL COUNSEL

8 FEB 7 1975

RECEIVED

1976
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, N. H. 03585
December 23, 1975

Mr. James B. Adams
Deputy Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Adams:

In your recent testimony you made a vague reference to your belief that it is well that two persons are not now members of the FBI.

As a citizen I believe I have the right to know the two names to whom you alluded.

I will appreciate an early reply.

Very truly yours,

William C. Sullivan
William C. Sullivan

REC-145

67-205192-694
Searched ☒ Indexed ☒
10 FEB 11 1976

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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, N. H. 0358
December 23, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

During the course of your recent testimony you stated that not all the people were dead who were involved in the Martin Luther King case. You indicated that those who were still alive should be held accountable.

As a citizen I believe I have the right to know the names of those to whom you alluded and for what you believe they should be held accountable.

I will appreciate an early reply.

Very truly yours,

William C. Sullivan
William C. Sullivan

DE 39

67-205182-693
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
FEB 4 1976

DEC 29 1975

BCA

Ack let
1-12-76

[Handwritten signature]
THRE

REC. REG. FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of Associate Director

1/5, 1975

Director

Mr. Callahan

Mr. Jenkins

Mr. Adams

Mr. Ash

Mr. Bassett

Mr. Cleveland

Mr. Cochran

Mr. Decker

Mr. Gallagher

Mr. Hoxie

Mr. McDermott

Mr. White

Mr. Mooney

Mr. Moore

Mr. Walsh

Mr. Wannall

Telephone Room

Mr. Brownfield

Mr. Bowers

Mr. Hays

Mr. Herington

Mr. Melmfeldt

Mr. Stetson

Comes. Review

Mail Room

Teletype

Personnel Records

Mechanical Section

For Appropriate

Action

For Your Approval

Initial and Return

Please Call Me

For Information

Per Conversation

Please See Me

M

Room

b6

b7C

T. J. Jenkins

Room 7016, Ext. 3333

1 accordance with what they think is proper and may even have
 2 some reservation, but they do it on my orders. I accept that
 3 responsibility.

4 I think that it should rest on those who instructed that
 5 that be done.

6 Senator Hart of Colorado. But you agree that the people
 7 who give the orders should be brought to justice.

8 Mr. Kelley. I do.

9 The Chairman. Aren't they all dead?

10 Mr. Kelley. No.

11 The Chairman. Not quite?

12 Mr. Kelley. Not quite.

13 Senator Hart of Colorado. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

14 The Chairman. Thank you, Senator.

15 Director Kelley, in the Committee's review of the
 16 COINTELPRO program and other political involvements of the
 17 FBI, it seems to me that we have encountered two or three
 18 basic questions.

19 Since the investigation is over insofar as the Committee
 20 is concerned, we're now turning our attention to remedies for
 21 the future, what I would think would be our constructive
 22 legislative work, it is very important that we focus on what
 23 we learned in that investigation.

24 And one thing that we have learned is that Presidents of
 25 the United States have from time to time ordered the FBI to

1 revolutionary and violence-prone groups.

2 Now, the Committee has received testimony that the New
3 Left COINTELPRO programs was not, in fact, told to higher
4 authorities, the Attorney General and Congress.

5 Do you have any information in this regard?

6 I know in that statement you cite ^eonly or two instances,
7 but in terms of the bulk of COINTEL programs, the record
8 seems to date at least to be clear that there was not systematic
9 information flowing upward through the chain of command to
10 Director Hoover's superiors?

11 Mr. Kelley: May I ask that I be given the opportunity
12 to substantiate that with documentation?

13 Senator Hart of Colorado. Sure.

14 Mr. Kelley: Or respond to it.

15 Senator Hart of Colorado. Director Kelley, just in
16 passing, do you agree with the statement made by President
17 Ford that those responsible for harassing and trying to destroy
18 Dr. King should be brought to justice.

19 Mr. Kelley. Those who ^{were} directly responsible, and upon whose orders
20 the activities were taken ^{are} responsible. I don't know if he intended to say
21 that, but if he did not, I would say that it would be more proper. Insofar
22 as my own opinion is concerned, ^{should} it be centered on those who said
23 to do it ^{and} those who are responsible.

24 I took the responsibility for any such program and I
25 don't expect that those under ^{ENCLOSURE} me would be not acting in

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Hotis

January 12, 1976

5
REC-39

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03535

RECEIVED 1200 1/12/76

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

This is in response to your letter of December 23, 1975, concerning my recent testimony with respect to the Martin Luther King case.

I assume that you are referring to my testimony on December 10, 1975, before the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. My comments were made in response to a question from Senator Gary Hart, who asked whether I agree with the statement made by President Ford that those responsible for harassing and trying to destroy Dr. King should be brought to justice. I stated that those persons who were directly responsible and upon whose orders those activities were undertaken should be held responsible. This was not intended to convey anything more than my own personal opinion in the matter. I did not identify any persons who I thought should be accountable, nor do I think it appropriate to do so. Furthermore, it would be unfair to draw any undue implications or inferences from these comments.

MAILED 6

Sincerely yours,

JAN 13 1976

FBI

ENCLOSURE

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: This is in response to a letter to the Director dated 12/23/75 from former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan refers to the Director's testimony in the Martin Luther King case. Mr. Kelley noted on an attached routing slip: "Prepare response please. I suggest that we say my opinion is just that - an opinion. No names were given and no implications nor inferences should be drawn. I recognize I may not be in a position to charge anyone and do not intend to do so unless substantiating information is revealed." Attached are pages 2499 and 2500 of the Director's testimony of 12-10-75 before the Senate Select Committee concerning the Director's comments in response to question from Senator Hart.

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

UBH:lad/dkg (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- b6
b7C
- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
 - 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 - 1 - Mr. J. Cochran
 - 1 - Mr. H. N. Bassett

Mr. W. R. Wannall

1/2/76

W. O. Cregar

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - [REDACTED]

HOUSTUDY 75

Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum 12/30/75 reported intention of House Select Committee on Intelligence (HSC) to take depositions from former FBI Special Agents (SAs) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] concerning U. S. Recording Company purchases made by the FBI.

Pursuant to Recommendations 2 and 3 of the above-referred-to memorandum, addresses and telephone numbers were obtained from the personnel files and furnished to Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Legal Counsel Division on the morning of 1/2/76 so that he might orally advise the HSC of the current whereabouts of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Prior to furnishing of information to [REDACTED] Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Senstudy 75 Project had telephone conversations with both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also on the morning of 1/2/76, for the purpose of alerting them to the HSC interest and with the suggestion that, if they are contacted, they might call the Legal Counsel Division for further assistance. Both indicated that they would take such action and expressed appreciation for being alerted in advance. In addition, [REDACTED] advised of certain information which is being recorded hereinafter for information purposes.

[REDACTED] advised that on a Friday, about 9/18/75, he was telephonically contacted by a [REDACTED] of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSC) who indicated a desire to talk to him immediately. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that he was

62-116464

- 1 - 62-116395 (Senstudy 75)
- 1 - 67-123249 (Personnel File Former SA [REDACTED])
- 1 - 67-129682 (Personnel File Former SA [REDACTED])
- 1 - 67- (Personnel File Former SA William C. Sullivan)

NOT RECORDED
JAN 6 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams

January 7, 1976

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

Dear Bill:

I have your letter of December 23, 1975, wherein you state that in my recent testimony I made a vague reference to my belief that it is well that two persons are not now members of the FBI, and you stated you have the right to know the two names to whom I alluded.

I do not recall having made any such statement and caused a review of my testimony to be made. I have been advised that no record was found of any such statement as mentioned by you.

Sincerely,

James B. Adams

JBA:mah
(3)

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

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Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Houstudy 75
62-115464

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quite busy and would not be able to see him immediately. The only information [] gave as to the reason for wanting to interview [] was to get information about the early organization of the FBI Laboratory. There followed some further telephone calls between the two but they never got together for an interview at that time. However, [] again called [] early during the week of 12/28/75 and asked [] to appear for interview Tuesday, 1/6/76. The only information Epstein gave as to the subject matter of the interview was that it would be about the operations of the Bureau. [] agreed to appearing for the interview.

It was explained to [] that the same procedure relative to an SSC interview would apply as that for one of the HSC, and it was suggested that immediately after completing the conversation with [] telephone the legal Counsel Division for further information, particularly as to waiver of the confidentiality agreement he has with the Bureau. [] said that he would immediately call Mr. Mintz' office.

As a matter of interest, [] also advised that, when he was first contacted by Epstein September last, he asked Epstein where the latter had gotten his name and Epstein said it was from Bill Sullivan. [] then told [] that he could just not understand some of the things which he has been learning about Sullivan and he expressed dismay at some publicized reports that Sullivan had been making statements derogatory to the Bureau and the late Mr. Hoover. [] said that at the time former Acting Director L. Patrick Gray left the Bureau, and before Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus was named to succeed him, Sullivan contacted [] Sullivan told [] that he, Sullivan, fully intended to become FBI Director and that,

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Houstudy 75
62-116464

if he did, he wanted [] to return to the Bureau to serve as Assistant Director in the Laboratory. The tenor of [] remarks was that he thought Sullivan was talking rather wildly in making such a job offer to him and that this applied as well to the idea of Sullivan becoming FBI Director.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information and record purposes.

Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, N. H. 03585
December 28, 1976

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

RE: The Black Panther Party, et al. v. Edward Levi, et al.
Civil Action No. 76-2205

Dear Mr. Kelley:

On December 13, 1976, I was served with a 60-days-after-service Complaint, dated December 1, 1976, in the above-entitled case.

I hereby request the Department of Justice to represent me in this matter.

Very truly yours,

William C. Sullivan
William C. Sullivan

67-205182-695
Numbered 95
9 FEB 1 1977

7 JAN 18 1977

LEGAL COUNSEL

W. C. Sullivan
SULLIVAN

1/13/77
JOS:1/14

January 13, 1977

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

1 - Mr. Gallagher (Enc.)
Attn: Mr. Thornton
1 - Mr. Mintz (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Blunt (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Stassinis (Enc.)
1 - Civil Litigation Unit
(Enc.)

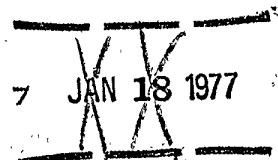
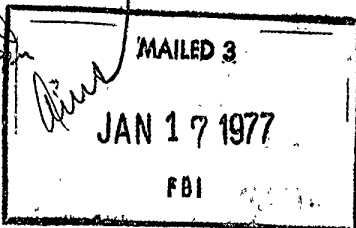
On January 5, 1977, I received your letter dated December 28, 1976, in which you stated you were served with a 60-days-after-service Complaint, dated December 1, 1976, in Civil Action No. 76-2205 entitled, "The Black Panther Party, et al., v. Edward Levi, et al." In your letter you requested that the Department of Justice represent you in the civil action.

Your letter was addressed to me, but you must request representation by writing to the Attorney General. You must identify the suit by title, civil action number and the Court where filed, state that you have been named as a defendant therein and have been served with a copy of the summons and complaint. Also state, if correct, that you have not retained private counsel to defend you and that you request representation by the Department of Justice. Your letter should conclude with a statement, if correct, that all actions taken by you in regard to the subject matter of the suit were done within the scope of your employment by the FBI and were done with a good faith belief in the lawfulness and reasonableness of your actions.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director



NOTE: Former Assistant Director Sullivan's letter was incorrectly addressed to the Director requesting Departmental representation and this letter advises him of the proper procedure in requesting such representation. It is noted that Mr. Sullivan was named as one of the defendants in Civil Action No. 76-2205 entitled, "The Black Panther Party, et al., v. Edward Levi, et al., (U.S.D.C., D.C.)."

JOS:ljd

(8)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. L. W. Leavitt *ml*

FROM : W. G. Gregar *WGG*

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, ET AL
VS. ATTORNEY GENERAL, ET AL
(USDC SDNY) 73 CIV 3160 (TPG)

1-Mr. Adams
1-Mr. Helgeson
1-Mr. Mintz (Laturno)
DATE: 3/19/76
1-Mr. Shackelford

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

To advise of service of subpoena on former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

DETAILS:

The following information was telephonically furnished to me by SAC Richard Bates, Boston Office, at 10:10 a.m., today.

The United States Marshal's Office in the Boston territory served former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan with a subpoena on either the evening of 3/18/76 or the morning of 3/19/76.

The subpoena instructs Sullivan to appear for an examination and oral deposition to Room 101, Hanover Inn, Hanover, New Hampshire, at 9:30 a.m., on 3/23/76.

The attorney who will take the oral deposition is Mr. Herbert Jordan, attorney for the law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin and Standard, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, New York. The deposition will cover policies and operations of the FBI relating to the Socialist Workers Party/Young Socialist Alliance (SWP/YSA), from 1947 to present. The subpoena requests Sullivan bring all notes, correspondence, and written material in his possession relating to the SWP/YSA.

SAC Bates was instructed to send a teletype incorporating this information.

9 MAR 30 1976

The above information was orally furnished to Inspector

100-16

WOC:enm

(5)

7 APR 29 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Socialist Workers Party, et al
vs. Attorney General, et al
(USDC SDNY) 73 CIV 3160 (TPG)

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b7c

Mack, SA [] of the Legal Counsel Division and Inspector Recer
of the External Affairs Division following receipt of SAC Bates' call.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and record purposes.

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
Assoc. Dir. *[Signature]*
Dep. AD Adm. *[Signature]*
Dep. AD Inv. *[Signature]*
Asst. Dir.: *[Signature]*
Admin. *[Signature]*

Comp. Syst.	Laboratory
Ext. Affairs	Legal Coun.
Gen. Inv.	Plan. & Eval.
Ident.	Rec. Mgmt.
Inspection. 1	Spec. Inv.
Intell. <i>[Signature]</i>	Training

Ky

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<div data-bbox="110 327 415 422" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 188px; height: 45px;"></div>		Date <i>3:25</i> <i>8/24/77</i>
Requested By <i>Fed Gov.</i>		<div data-bbox="773 411 1024 491" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 155px; height: 38px;"></div> Social Security Account No.
Name of Employee or Former Employee (include Maiden Name) <i>W.C. Sullivan</i>	Desired Information <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Verification of Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Personnel Record Check	

Additional Information Including Reason for Inquiry

William C. Sullivan

EOP 8/4/41

retired 10/21/71

Asst. to the Director

GS 18

\$36,000

Action Taken

67-NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 25 1977
39
32

Employee Who Handled Inquiry

3/ord

August 30, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Attached for your information is a copy of a court order granting defendants' motion to dismiss in the lawsuit entitled, Peter Bohmer and Paula Tharp v. John N. Mitchell, et al., in which you were named a defendant.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me or Special Agent

[redacted] Legal Counsel Division, [redacted]

Sincerely yours,

John A. Mintz
Assistant Director - Legal Counsel

By: James C. Farrington
Deputy Assistant Director - Legal Counsel

MAILED 5

AUG 30 1977
Enclosure

FBI

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
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Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

NOTE: This letter is being sent to inform Mr. Sullivan of the dismissal of this lawsuit. The other present and former defendant FBI employees have already been notified of the dismissal of this suit.

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Civ. Lit. Unit

MFK/jp

APPROVED:

Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

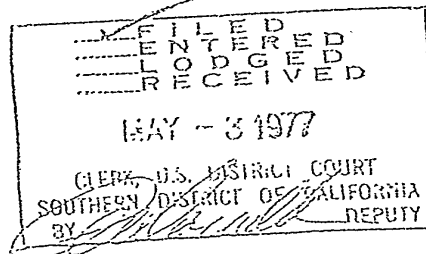
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PERS. & GEN. UNIT FBI/DOJ



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PETER BOHMER, PAULA THARP,
Plaintiffs,
v.
JOHN N. MITCHELL, et al.,
Defendants.

CIVIL No. 75-4-T

ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO DISMISS

On May 2, 1977, the defendants brought on their motion to dismiss this lawsuit for want of prosecution. Having heard the arguments of counsel and having reviewed the case file,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion to dismiss the complaint as to all defendants is hereby granted. A memorandum opinion will be filed in due course.

DATED: May 3, 1977.

[Signature]
United States District Judge

COPY TO:

H. Peter Young
Charles T. Bumer
Donald Shanahan, AUSA
John W. Wood
Kevin J. McInerney
Harold F. Tebbetts

Copy forwarded to
Dept. _____
Agency _____

*Let to Sullivan
8-30-77
MFK:jp*

67-205182-696

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigationb6
b7C

_____, 1977

___ Mr. Held	___ Mr. Boynton
___ Mr. McDermott	___ Mr. Malmfeldt
___ Mr. Adams	___ Mr. Monroe
___ Mr. Ash	___ Mr. Coleman
___ Mr. Bassett	___ Mr. Phillips
___ Mr. Cochran	
___ Mr. Colwell	
___ Mr. Decker	
___ Mr. Fehl	
___ Mr. Joseph	
___ Mr. Kelleher	
___ Mr. Leavitt	
___ Mr. Long	
___ Mr. Mintz	
___ Mr. Moore	

XEROX
NOV 29 1978✓ M PERSONNEL Files

___ Room _____	___ Per Call
___ Reception Room	___ For Your Info.
___ Telephone Room	___ Note and Return
___ Tour Room	___ Please Handle
___ Mail Room	___ Please Initial
___ Corres. Review	___ Call Me
___ Records Section	___ See Me
___ Switchboard	___ Please Type
	___ Please Xerox
	_____ copy(ies)
___ Expedite Processing - Route	
___ Place on Record and return to Rm. 7158 JEH	
___ Pull, mail and return yellow copy	

Please file attached in personnel file
of former Assistant to the Director
William C. Sullivan. Thank you.



~~PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-2-09 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/BIS
#1116829

Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, N. H. 03585
September 30, 1977

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

b6
b7C

Dear Clarence:

William C. Sullivan

In the New York Times of August 12, 1977, an article appeared written by Anthony Marro. You may or may not have seen this. It set forth what I told Mr. Marro relative to the [redacted] case. I explained to Mr. Marro that following a discussion with Mr. Hoover on another matter the conversation turned to our failure to locate and apprehend the Weathermen fugitives. I know you will understand how concerned and displeased Mr. Hoover was at our failure in this matter. When I pointed out to him that our men in the field were greatly handicapped for the lack of necessary "tools" to apprehend the fugitives, among other things, he told me, with some anger, that any means must be used in order to apprehend these fugitives. I gave this information to [redacted] and it was both his understanding and mind that Mr. Hoover's statement was so clear that it needed no interpretation and gave explicit authority to proceed with what precisely he had said to use, any means necessary.

Needless to say I was astonished on reading Mr. Marro's article that allegedly a senior Bureau official told him: "I can't say he is wrong.....But in that time, it was Bill who was arguing for these things, and Hoover who usually was against them."

First: It is definitely untrue to imply that I was the only person arguing in behalf of reinstating our sensitive investigative tools which had been in use for decades. There was not a man in the Intelligence Division who did not want them restored and many came to my office and told me so and asked me to do what I could to this end. Knowing this, I have to smile a bit when I learned how some testified before Congressional Committees. Even officials of the Administrative Division, who had jurisdiction over the specially trained personnel, were strongly in favor of these tools and told me so. Human nature with its self-interest and self-preservation can be both solemn and ludicrous at the same time.

Second: It is very well for that official that he used the word "usually." I say this because I can give other examples where Mr. Hoover told me to use extra-legal methods to carry out an important assignment.

REC-143 67-205162-696X

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

*Amh
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cmr/lyg*

*Woodward
TW*

Third: I have been looking into this matter discreetly so this is why you have not heard from me before. The consensus of those with whom I talked is this: The Bureau official in question quite obviously wants to see [redacted] prosecuted and convicted. Additionally, it can be deduced from what he said that he also has no objection to widening this matter in having other FBI men indicted and prosecuted. As you know, of course, some of them have already been mentioned in the press as possibilities for this action.

Fourth: I am confident that you certainly do not want to see [redacted] or any other FBI man prosecuted for carrying out official instructions in behalf of government objectives. Therefore, I am asking if you are willing to furnish me with the identity of this Bureau official alluded to in Mr. Marro's article.

Fifth: My reason for doing this is that I wish to challenge him to a public debate on the factuality of the statement I made.* To me it is outrageous that any Bureau official would attempt to mutilate the truth and weaken the facts which would help to bring about justice for [redacted] and any other FBI men so indicted.

Clarence, I want you to know that I wish this kind of a letter was not necessary. It would not have been if this Bureau official had conducted himself like a professional official of the FBI and not as a tool to damage [redacted] legitimate defense. According to Mr. Marro, he talked to "several FBI officials" but none of them made any such statement as did this one in question. Hence, I would appreciate greatly if you would identify him to me and "I will carry the ball from there on." Naturally, I would expect you to tell him that you are submitting his name to me.

These have been difficult years, Clarence, and I am sure that neither you or I ever thought for a moment years ago that we would witness the ill-conceived attacks and devastation that have neutralized the effectiveness of our intelligence system.

Sincerely,

Bill

William C. Sullivan

**If this is not acceptable I certainly would agree to a discussion to be held with this man in your presence.*

NOV 29 1978

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
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 Inv. _____
 & Pers. _____

Former Top F.B.I. Official Says Hoover Ordered Use Of 'Any Means Necessary' to Find Fugitive Radicals

By ANTHONY MARRO
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A former top official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William C. Sullivan, said today that in 1970 he relayed an order from the director of the bureau, the late J. Edgar Hoover, that agents should use "any means necessary" in their search for Weather Underground fugitives.

Mr. Sullivan, in a prepared statement to The New York Times, said that he had relayed this order to John J. Kearney, a former F.B.I. supervisor who is under indictment on felony charges stemming from illegal wiretaps and mail openings that his men allegedly used in their search for the fugitives.

Mr. Sullivan said that no specific reference had been made by Mr. Hoover to illegal break-ins, wiretaps or mail openings, but that this was the context in which discussions had taken place and that the statement was "so clear it needed no interpretation from me."

Hubert Santos of Hartford, an attorney for Mr. Kearney, would not comment today on the statement or its possible importance to his client.

Optimism for Defense

Others close to the case, including attorneys for F.B.I. agents who are targets of the investigation, said that they hoped it would bolster the contention of their clients that they believed they were operating under legitimate authority.

Mr. Sullivan, who at the time was the No. 3 man in the bureau, and who now is living in retirement in northern New Hampshire, said that he would be willing to testify to his statements under oath if Mr. Kearney was tried.

He said that he knew of no written record of either Mr. Hoover's order or his relaying of it to Mr. Kearney, but that he believed "Mr. Kearney operated on official instructions from F.B.I. headquarters and therefore is an entirely innocent man."

Several F.B.I. officials reached today said there was no way to check the allegation, but one of them said there was other evidence that in this same time period Mr. Hoover was "adamant" in his opposition to illegal break-ins.

"I can't say he's wrong," one senior official said of Mr. Sullivan. "But in that time, it was Bill who was arguing for these things, and Hoover who usually was against them."

Justice Department investigators, who have been checking allegations of illegal break-ins, wiretaps and mail openings by F.B.I. agents for more than a year, would not comment on Mr. Sullivan's statement.

Legitimate Defense Denied

In the past, the investigators have said in court documents that Mr. Kearney had no legitimate "national security" defense because only the Attorney General or the President could order such activities without a court warrant and there was no evidence that either had done so in these cases.

The indictment of Mr. Kearney charges him with two counts of conspiracy, two counts of obstruction of correspondence and one count of unlawful wiretapping.

All of the alleged offenses were carried out by Squad 47 of the internal security division of the bureau's New York field office between "late 1970" and June 1972.

It was this squad, which was made up of about 60 agents, which was assigned the job of tracking down members of the Weather Underground who had been charged with bombings and other terrorist activities and who then had gone into hiding.

Most of the alleged mail openings and wiretappings took place in Manhattan and were directed against persons the bureau believed were in contact with some of those fugitives and who therefore might be able to provide leads to their whereabouts.

Although Mr. Kearney is the only for-

mer agent to have been indicted to date, the investigation is continuing both here and in New York and at least a half-dozen middle and upper-level bureau officials are said to be targets.

Currently, a grand jury here is known to be questioning persons who were involved in the search for the fugitives to determine whether any higher-ups in the Justice Department knew about or ordered the activities.

Mr. Sullivan, who was forced into retirement in 1971 after a bitter falling-out with Mr. Hoover, has been considered an important figure in the inquiry since he was meeting regularly in that period with Justice Department officials involved in the search.

On July 15, he testified for nearly nine hours before a grand jury here on the matter. But in a telephone interview today he refused to discuss the details of that session or to say whether he had told the grand jury about the purported order from Mr. Hoover, who died in 1972.

In his statement, which was in the form of a series of questions and answers that he had prepared, Mr. Sullivan said that he knew that Mr. Kearney, whom he described as "one of the most outstanding men in the history of the F.B.I.," had been acting under orders from headquarters in his conduct of the search and not on his own initiative.

"I know [this] because I was involved in these orders officially," he said.

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 Director's Sec'y _____

Stress on Relay Role

Mr. Sullivan was careful in his statement to say that he had merely relayed orders from Mr. Hoover and not initiated them. He did not say precisely what he had told Mr. Kearney.

What Mr. Sullivan did say was that sometime in the fall of 1970 he had a meeting with Mr. Hoover, who complained that the failure of the bureau to catch the radical fugitives was hurting its reputation.

Mr. Sullivan said that he had told Mr.

Hoover that Mr. Hoover "had in effect shackled the hands" of agents by taking away "vital tools" that they had used in the past. This was a reference to an order by the director in 1966 that banned the use of illegal surreptitious entries (known within the bureau as "bagjobs") by F.B.I. agents.

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times A12 _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

AUG 12 1977

Date _____

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ENCLOSURE 205182-696X

Mr. Hoover, Mr. Sullivan said, repeated two or three times, "These fugitives must be caught." Finally, Mr. Sullivan said, "he said forcefully, 'Use any means necessary, practical or effective, because these fugitives must be caught.'"

Later, M. Sullivan said that the quote might not be absolutely precise but that it was at least a very close paraphrase of the director's words. Mr. Sullivan also said that "I passed on Mr. Hoover's statement to Mr. Kearney," but Mr. Sullivan declined to state precisely what he had told the subordinate.

Past Statement Recalled

Mr. Sullivan's most recent statement is in some ways different from, but does not necessarily contradict, some of his statements in the past. In May, when an NBC News report said that Mr. Sullivan had told Justice Department officials investigators that the break-ins and wiretaps had stemmed from pressures from the White House, Mr. Sullivan told The Times: "I never ordered any of them, so far as I can recall."

His statement today does not necessarily put him in the position of ordering the activities but does portray him as a conduit.

Mr. Sullivan would not say today whether he was aware of specific requests for break-ins and wiretaps by officials in the Justice Department, but he did say that Mr. Hoover was responding to pressures and criticism from outside the bureau. "The last thing in the world Mr. Hoover wanted was any kind of criticism," he said.

XEROX
NOV 29 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10/17/77

Mr. Mintz:

Enclosed is Mr. Kelley's response to a letter he received from William C. Sullivan. He would like you to review the letter and furnish your advice with regard to its contents.

At 4:08 PM 10/18/77, this note, Sullivan's letter, and the news article were presented to Mike Kelly in the A.G.'s office. He retained a Xerox copy of the letter and article for presentation to the A.G.

mfd

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

MR. HELD _____
MR. MCDERMOTT _____
MR. ADAMS _____
MR. ASH _____
MR. BASSETT _____
MR. COCHRAN _____
MR. COLWELL _____
MR. DECKER _____
MR. FEHL _____
MR. JOSEPH _____
MR. KELLEHER _____
MR. LEAVITT _____
MR. LONG _____
MR. MINTZ *[Signature]* _____
MR. MOORE _____
MR. BOYNTON _____
MR. COLEMAN _____
MR. PHILLIPS _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS DEVINE _____

NOV 20 1977

*Presumpt letter
to Mike Kelly
for whatever
use might be
made of it*

REC-132

October 20, 1977

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

b6
b7C

Dear Bill:

I was very interested in your letter, but I am sorry that I cannot give you any information which might assist you in fulfilling your desires. We have given this matter a great deal of attention, but simply do not have any idea at this point as to who the "senior Bureau official" is and it seems to me most unlikely that we will ever know. I have had some contact with Mr. Marro and have no criticism to make of him insofar as his fidelity to the truth and it is a possibility therefore that one of our people did make the alleged remark. Of course, there is always the possibility that the remark might have been made in an offhand manner, but as we both well know, care should be exercised in all such instances and even if it is said in an offhand manner it should be correct.

Obviously you are distressed about this article and I can well understand after having read your letter. There is, however, simply nothing I can do and must say that on occasions I too have suffered the pangs of distress having had remarks made which are not complimentary to me but have had no way of determining who might have been the source.

I appreciate your interest in trying to bring about a greater measure of justice in the [redacted] case and it seems you are ready, as you had previously indicated, to support [redacted] in his defense. This is something most praiseworthy and I want to thank you for this position.

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Director's Sec'y _____

CMK:mfd
(3)

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	9:46 PM
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BY	[signature]

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FBI/DOJ

Mr. William C. Sullivan

I hope your health is good and your family also. I plan to retire soon and hope that at some time in the future our paths will cross.

Sincerely,

/s/ Clarence

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NOV 29 1978

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following material were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

Additional Request # 19

67-205-182-697

William C Sullivan

For Informational Purposes Only

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PP HQ

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P 092245Z NOV 77

FM BOSTON (66-82)

TO DIRECTOR. PRIORITY

BT

CLEAR

ATTENTION CLARENCE M. KELLEY, DIRECTOR

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, ACCIDENTAL
DEATH

RE BOSTON TT NOVEMBER 9, 1977 AND SAC, BOSTON TELCALL TO
INSPECTOR BOYNTON NOVEMBER 9, 1977.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROUTINE PRACTICE IN THE STATE OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE, AN AUTOPSY WAS SCHEDULED TO BE CONDUCTED ON
MR. SULLIVAN'S BODY TODAY AT THE MARY HITCHCOCK HOSPITAL,
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MR. SULLIVAN IS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD
AT SEVEN PM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1977, AT THE ROSS FUNERAL
HOME, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE. ON FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11,
1977, THE BODY WILL BE REMOVED TO THE TIGHE FUNERAL HOME, HUDSON,
MASSACHUSETTS. IF THE BODY ARRIVES EARLY ENOUGH, THERE WILL BE

PERS. REC. UNIT

Get to me Sullivan
11-10-77
1977
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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/78 BY SP8/SJS/ndk
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NOV 29 1978

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JEKARCA)
DATE 3-9-98
JPK/DP

PAGE TWO BS 66-82 CLEAR

VIEWING HOURS FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AND IF NOT, POSITIVELY FRIDAY EVENING. A FUNERAL MASS IS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1977, AT ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, HUDSON, MASSACHUSETTS. THE TIME OF THE MASS HAS STILL NOT BEEN DETERMINED BUT WILL PROBABLY BE EITHER TEN AM OR ELEVEN AM. BURIAL WILL BE AT THE SULLIVAN FAMILY PLOT IN ST. MICHAEL'S CEMETARY, HUDSON.

SAC, BOSTON WILL GO TO SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THURSDAY MORNING, AND PERSONALLY CONTACT MRS. SULLIVAN AND AGAIN EXTEND THE SERVICES OF THE BOSTON OFFICE TO HER.

SRA [] AND RA [] CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE RA, HAVE BEEN AT SUGAR HILL THROUGHOUT TODAY. SA [] WILL REMAIN AT SUGAR HILL OVERNIGHT AND MEET WITH SAC, BOSTON, THURSDAY MORNING. SUGAR HILL IS A GOOD FOUR-HOUR DRIVE FROM BOSTON.

ANY ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU.

ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) CONTACTED SAC, BOSTON TODAY AND REQUESTED TO KNOW IF THE FBI WAS CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION INTO MR. SULLIVAN'S DEATH IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FBI AGENTS WERE PRESENT AT SUGAR

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

PAGE THREE BS 66-82 CLEAR

HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE. AP WAS ADVISED BY THE SAC THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE AGENTS WAS MERELY TO AFFORD THE SERVICES OF THE BOSTON DIVISION TO MRS. SULLIVAN IN HER HOUR OF SORROW BECAUSE OF MR. SULLIVAN 'S LONG AFFILIATION WITH THE FBI AND THAT SAC WISHED IT TO BE FIRMLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FBI WAS CONDUCTING NO INVESTIGATION OF ANY KIND INTO MR. SULLIVAN'S DEATH.

BT

~~_____~~ XEROX
NOV 29 1978

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FM BOSTON (66-82)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

BT

CLEAR

ATTENTION CLARENCE M. KELLEY, DIRECTOR

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR; ACCIDENTAL
DEATH

RE SAC, BOSTON TELEPHONE CALL TO THE DIRECTOR, NOVEMBER 9,
1977.

SHORTLY AFTER 9:00 AM, NOVEMBER 9, 1977, LT. COL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE, ADVISED SAC, BOSTON,

THAT WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN HAD BEEN ACCIDENTLY SHOT AND KILLED

IN A HUNTING ACCIDENT AT APPROXIMATELY 6:30 AM THIS MORNING

IN THE VICINITY OF HIS HOME AT SUGAR HILL, N.H. LT. COL. [REDACTED]

INDICATED THAT MR. SULLIVAN HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE NECK BY A

30.06 RIFLE BY A YOUNG HUNTER WHO IS THE SON OF A CORPORAL ON

THE N.H. STATE POLICE. AT THE TIME OF THE CALL, LT. COL. [REDACTED]

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NOV 29 1978

3 NOV 28 1977 95

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Dep. AD Inv.	
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Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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PEPS RECD UNIT

STATED MRS. SULLIVAN HAD NOT YET BEEN ADVISED OF THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND.

FORMER SA [REDACTED], ADVISED THE BOSTON OFFICE AT 10:30 AM THIS MORNING THAT HE AND CHIEF OF POLICE GARY YOUNG, SUGAR HILL, N.H. PD HAD INFORMED [REDACTED] DECEDENT'S WIFE, CONCERNING THE ACCIDENT. MR. SULLIVAN WAS ACCIDENTLY SHOT AND KILLED BY ANOTHER HUNTER, [REDACTED] TWENTY-YEAR OLD SON OF A CORPORAL OF THE N.H. STATE POLICE.

ACCORDING TO FORMER SA [REDACTED] BASED ON COMMENTS FROM MRS. SULLIVAN, THE BODY WILL BE HANDLED BY THE ROSS FUNERAL HOME, LITTLETON, N.H., AND MR. SULLIVAN WILL BE BURIED IN A FAMILY PLOT AT HUDSON, MASS. THE BUREAU WILL BE FURNISHED SPECIFIC FUNERAL DETAILS AS SOON AS ASCERTAINED.

SA [REDACTED] CONCORD, N.H. RA IS ENROUTE TO SUGAR HILL WHERE HE WILL MEET FORMER SA [REDACTED] AND WILL OFFER TO MRS. SULLIVAN ANY ASSISTANCE SHE MAY NEED AT THIS TIME. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT BOTH SA [REDACTED] AND FORMER SA [REDACTED] ARE GOOD FRIENDS OF MR. SULLIVAN AND ARE ALSO FRIENDLY WITH MRS. SULLIVAN.

APPROPRIATE BUREAU REPRESENTATION, INCLUDING THE SAC, WILL

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

PAGE THREE BS 66-82 CLEAR

BE PRESENT AT THE FUNERAL. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF
ANY PERTINENT DETAILS.

BT

~~_____~~ XEROX
NOV 29 1978

205182

7786

November 10, 1977

Mrs. William C. Sullivan
Sunset Road
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:

The news of the hunting accident that took Bill's life came as a real shock, and I want you to know of my heartfelt sympathy. If there is anything my associates and I can do to help at this time, please let us know.

I hope you and your family can find solace in the knowledge that the thoughts and prayers of his many friends in the FBI are with you in your bereavement.

May God bless and comfort you and your loved ones.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Boston

NOTE: Mr. Sullivan was a former Assistant ^{to the} Director and known to Mr. Kelley on a first-name basis.

MN:mgs (4)

11 NOV 14 1977

APPROVED:

Director

Assoc. Dir.

Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

Fin. & Pers.

Ident.

Intell.

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NOV 29 1978

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67 NOT RECORDED

3 NOV 16 1977

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 11/18/77

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATT: DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
JOHN J. MODERMOTT - ROOM 7016

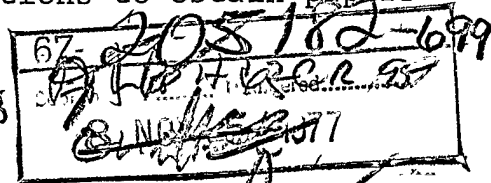
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (66-82)

0

WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are articles from the BOSTON GLOBE, BOSTON HERALD AMERICAN, LOWELL SUN and THE SOUTH MIDDLESEX NEWS of a reported attempt by a representative of the U. S. House Select Committee on Assassinations to obtain papers and records of WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN.

REC-143



1 ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encls.)
1 - Boston (66-82)

RFB:ds
(3)

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

3 DEC 12 1977

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of Associate Director

b6
b7C

, 1977

____ Director
____ Mr. Held
____ Mr. Adams
____ Mr. McDermott

____ Telephone Room

____ Mr. Ash
____ Mr. Bassett
____ Mr. Cochran
____ Mr. Colwell
____ Mr. Decker
____ Mr. Joseph
____ Mr. Kelleher
____ Mr. Leavitt
____ Mr. Long
____ Mr. Mintz
____ Mr. Moore

____ Mr. Brownfield
____ Mr. Malmfeldt
____ Mr. Illig

____ Public Affs. Off.

Mr. Burns

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____ Pr. & Sp. Mgnt. Sec.

____ For Approp. Action
____ For Your Approval
____ Initial and Return
____ Please Call Me
____ For Information
____ Per Conversation
____ Please See Me

____ M

____ Room

*Please have this
placed in W.C. Sullivan's
file.*

J. J. McDermott
J. J. McDermott
Room 7110, Ext. 3333

(Revised 10/26/77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1977

Director #214
Assoc. Dir. #235
Dep. AD Adm. #235
Dep. AD Inv. #235

Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Serv. #245
Crim. Inv. #233
Fin. & Pers. #234
Ident. #341
Intell. #232
Laboratory #241
Legal Coun. #245
Plan. & Insp. #213
Rec. Mgnt. #211
Spec. Inv. #231
Tech. Servs. #213
Training #253

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Mail Room, 1B327 #152
Movement, 6148 #234
Personnel Records #135
Reading Room, 6658 #215
Records Branch #111
Teletype Unit, 6247 #244

See Me Call Me
For Your Information
For Approp. Action
Note and Return
Please Initial
Record and Return

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Room

FILE, PLS.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassinations probe into Sullivan death?

SUGAR HILL, N.H. (AP) — A man identifying himself as an investigator for the House assassinations committee has unsuccessfully attempted to obtain papers and files of the late William C. Sullivan, the former No. 3 man in the FBI, police said today.

Sugar Hill Police Chief Gary Young said a man who identified himself as Clifford A. Fenton Jr., went to Sugar Hill last Friday, two days after Sullivan was shot and killed in a hunting accident.

Authorities say Sullivan died when another hunter mistook him for a deer. Sullivan was walking at the edge of an orchard, near the tree line, wearing a brown hat and a red plaid jacket, when the accident happened.

Young said Fenton told him he had subpoenas for Sullivan's records but he did not produce them.

Sullivan's family was out of town to prepare for Sullivan's funeral Saturday in Massachusetts, and Young said he was watching the family home.

The chief said he was never shown any subpoenas, and discouraged Fenton's attempt to get the papers.

Young criticized Fenton's appearance in Sugar Hill so soon after Sullivan's death.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BOSTON HERALD
— BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON GLOBE
— BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN
— SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS.

X SOUTH MIDDLESEX
— NEWS-Framingham, Mass

Date: 11/17/77

Edition: Daily

Author:

Editor: ROBT. E. MOORE

Title: ASSASSINATIONS

PROBE INTO SULLIVAN
DEATH

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BOSTON

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX

NOV 29 1978

67-205182-699
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassination prober seeks Sullivan papers

SUGAR HILL, N.H. (AP) — A man identifying himself as an investigator for the House assassinations committee has tried unsuccessfully to obtain papers and files of the late William C. Sullivan, former No. 3 man in the FBI, police said today.

Sugar Hill Police Chief Gary Young said a man who identified himself as Clifford A. Fenton Jr., went to Sugar Hill last Friday, two days after Sullivan, 65, was shot fatally in an apparent hunting accident.

In Washington, D.C., a spokesman for the assassinations committee said it has a staffer by the name of Clifford A. Fenton Jr. But the spokesman would not discuss the nature of Fenton's work nor comment on the report that Fenton had gone to Sugar Hill to get Sullivan's papers and files.

Authorities say Sullivan, who was hunting deer at the time, died when another hunter mistook him for a deer. Sullivan was walking at the edge of an orchard, near the tree line, wearing a brown hat and a red plaid jacket, when he was shot.

After an investigation by the Fish and Game Department, the hunter who shot Sullivan was charged with a misdemeanor, shooting a human being.

Young, who was watching the Sullivan home while the family was out of town preparing for the funeral, said Fenton told him he had subpoenas for Sullivan's records but did not produce them.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BOSTON HERALD
BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS.

☒ THE LOWELL SUN
Lowell, Mass.

Date: 11/17/77

Edition: SUBURBAN SOUTH

Author: Clement C. COSTELLO

Editor: ASSASSINATION

Title: PROBER SEEKS
SULLIVAN PAPERS

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BOSTON

☐ Being InvestigatedXEROX
NOV 29 197867-205182-699
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New England: JFK death prober tried to

enter slain FBI man's home

SUGAR HILL, N.H. — William Sullivan, the former No. 3 man at the FBI, hadn't even been buried when a U.S. House assassinations panel prober tried to enter his house to seize his papers last week, Police Chief Gary Young said. The committee agent failed because Young declared himself caretaker of the Sullivan house and ordered its investigator out. Sullivan, 65, died when a hunter allegedly mistook him for a deer and shot him. Robert Daniels Jr., 22, of Lisbon, faces trial today in Littleton District Court on a charge of shooting a human being mistaken for game. Conviction could result in a fine of \$1,000 and/or a year in jail. Sullivan was to testify before the assassinations committee during its present term.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Boston Herald
Boston, Mass.

2

Boston Globe
Boston, Mass.

Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/18/77
Edition: MORNING

Title: FORMER FBI
AGENT WILLIAM C.
SULLIVAN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BOSTON

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

67-205182-269
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N.H. man convicted of shooting FBI man

By Richard Higgins
Globe Correspondent

LITTLETON, N.H. — A 22-year-old New Hampshire man was convicted today on a charge related to the accidental shooting death of William C. Sullivan, former No. 3 man for the FBI, who was killed Nov. 9 while deer hunting in nearby Sugar Hill.

Robert Daniels Jr. of Lisbon pleaded no contest in Littleton District Court and was found guilty of "carelessly shooting a human being." The charge carries a penalty of a year's imprisonment and/or a \$1000 fine.

Judge Peter W. Smith delayed sentencing pending a report by the probation officer assigned to Daniels, who said he mistook the FBI official for a deer.

New Hampshire Fish and Game official Richard DeFour, in charge of the state investigation into the incident, said that, with the conviction, the investigation was closed and that he was "satisfied it was a hunting accident."

Sullivan was shot in the neck and shoulder just after dawn while stalking

deer at the edge of an orchard. He was reported to have been wearing a brown hat and red jacket.

Daniels, son of a state police officer, reportedly has been despondent since the incident.

Interest in Sullivan's death increased this week with the revelation that Sullivan had been scheduled to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations regarding the deaths of Martin Luther King Jr. and John F. Kennedy.

While head of intelligence operations for the FBI, Sullivan directed the FBI investigation into the death of Kennedy.

The House Assassinations Committee has issued subpoenas to obtain the papers and files of Sullivan, but his Washington attorney, Joseph Casey, said there are no FBI papers at Sullivan's Sugar Hill home.

The one-time confidant of former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Sullivan was forced to resign from his assistant director's job in 1971, after suggesting that Hoover resign.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Boston Herald
Boston, Mass.

3

Boston Globe
Boston, Mass.

Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/18/77
Edition: PM

Title: WILLIAM C.
SULLIVAN
FORMER ASS'T DIR.

Character:
or
Classification: 67-
Submitting Office: BOSTON

XEROX

NOV 29 1978

ENCLOSURE

67-205182-699

FBI/DOJ

Said. "He said he had subpoenas for all the papers and records of William C. Sullivan." Young said he was incensed at the timing of the demand.

Sullivan's Washington lawyer, Joseph Casey, said unnamed persons attached to the committee "suggested they would like to apologize for what happened."

"There are no FBI papers" at Sullivan's home, Casey said. "I think they're just desperate to get some evidence where there isn't any. The chief of police comes out of it a hero."

Casey praised Sullivan as a man of courage. "He was the only one in the history of the bureau who ever confronted (J. Edgar) Hoover and told him it was time for him to resign," he said.

Sullivan was forced to retire in 1971 after a showdown with Hoover, whom he later described as a "master blackmailer." At that time Sullivan had



WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
... N.H. home protected

custody of wiretaps of reporters and National Security Council aides.

Sullivan was interviewed at his home last May by Benjamin Civiletti, head of the Criminal Division at the Justice Department. Sullivan said he discussed techniques used by the FBI in its intelligence investigations.

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

67-205182-699
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sullivan FBI papers sought

United Press International

SUGAR HILL, N.H. — William Sullivan, the former No. 3 man at the FBI, hadn't even been buried when the US House Select Committee on Assassinations tried to enter his house to seize his papers last week, Police Chief Gary Young said yesterday.

The committee failed because Young declared himself caretaker of the Sullivan house and ordered its investigator out of this White Mountains hamlet of 336 persons.

Sullivan, 65, died last Nov. 9 when a hunter from a neighboring town allegedly mistook him for a deer and shot

him through the neck. Robert Daniels Jr., 22, of Lisbon, faces trial today in Littleton District Court on a charge of shooting a human being mistaken for game. Conviction could result in a fine of up to \$1000 and/or a jail sentence of up to one year, at the discretion of the judge.

Sullivan was slated to testify before the assassinations committee during its present term. Young said Clifford A. Fenton Jr., chief committee investigator, appeared in Sugar Hill last Friday while Mrs. Sullivan was on her way to Massachusetts for the funeral.

"He showed his credentials," Young

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Boston Herald
Boston, Mass.

4

Boston Globe
Boston, Mass.

Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/18/77
Edition: PM

Title: WILLIAM C.
SULLIVAN
FORMER ASS'T. DIR.

Character:

or

Classification: 67-
Submitting Office: BOSTON

XEROX
NOV 20 1978

67-205182-699
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sullivan FBI papers sought by probers before his funeral

United Press International

SUGAR HILL, N.H. — William Sullivan, the former No. 3 man at the FBI, hadn't even been buried when the US House Select Committee on Assassinations tried to enter his house to seize his papers last week, Police Chief Gary Young said yesterday.

The committee failed because Young declared himself caretaker of the Sullivan house and ordered its investigator out of this White Mountains hamlet of 336 persons.

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"He showed his credentials," Young said. "He said he had subpoenas for all the papers and records of William C. Sullivan." Young said he was incensed at the timing of the demand.

Sullivan's Washington lawyer, Joseph Casey, said unnamed persons attached to the committee "suggested they would like to apologize for what happened."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Boston Herald
Boston, Mass.

Boston Globe
Boston, Mass.

3

Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/18/77
Edition: MORNING

Title: FORMER FBI
AGENT WILLIAM C.
SULLIVAN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BOSTON

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

67-205182-699
ENCLOSURE



United Press International

Mr. Sullivan is shown in 1972, the year after he retired from the FBI.

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

William C. Sullivan, Once

OML

High FBI Aide, Killed by Hunter

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

William C. Sullivan, once the third-ranking official of the FBI and then an outspoken critic of the late J. Edgar Hoover and his policies, was killed in a hunting accident yesterday near his home in Sugar Hill, N.H. He was 65.

Police said Mr. Sullivan was shot while deer hunting in the White Mountains. They identified the other hunter as Robert Daniels, about 20, of Lisbon, N.H. The incident was still under investigation last night and no charges had been filed against Daniels.

William Clarence Sullivan, a farm boy from Bolton, Mass., entered the FBI as a special agent on Aug. 4, 1941. By the time the late J. Edgar Hoover had forced him to retire on Oct. 6, 1971, Mr. Sullivan was the assistant to the director for all the bureau's investigative activities.

His 30 years of service saw enormous changes in the FBI, its place in American government, and how it was regarded by some other parts of the government—notably Congress—and by some portions of the American public.

When Mr. Sullivan joined the bureau, the FBI saw itself—and was seen by others—as a crime-fighting organization and as the country's first line of defense against Nazis and other subversives. By the time he left, the bureau was coming under

increasing attack for violation of the rights of American citizen. Many of these charges have since been substantiated and the myth of Hoover himself has been dispelled.

Mr. Sullivan played a role in these transformations, first as a loyal lieutenant of Hoover who initiated many of the abuses that have been uncovered by Congress and the press in recent years, and then as a bitter critic of his late boss.

In an interview with The Los Angeles Times in 1973, Mr. Sullivan called Hoover "a master blackmailer." He suggested that the director had lost control of himself and was verging on senility before his death. A year later, Mr. Sullivan submitted a paper to a meeting of the Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation in which he said that the FBI, as then organized, posed a threat to the civil liberties of the country.

"The weaknesses of the FBI have always been the leadership in Washington, of which I was a part for 15 years," he wrote. "I accept my share of the blame for its serious shortcomings."

For 10 of the 15 years during which Mr. Sullivan described himself as a member of the top leadership of the FBI, he was an assistant director in charge of domestic intelligence operations.

In this capacity, he played a role in numerous abuses by the FBI that have been documented by the Senate

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Intelligence Committee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho). These include "black bag" operations, or burglaries carried out by FBI agents; "Cointelpro," the counterintelligence program against such groups as the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Panthers and other black groups, antiwar groups during the Vietnam era, and the "New Left"; the tapping of the telephones of 17 members or former members of the National Security Council staff and of reporters, which were illegal taps designed by the Nixon White House to plug news leaks, and a broad range of other activities aimed at "dissident" groups within the United States.

The final report of the Church Committee quotes the following passage from Mr. Sullivan's testimony:

"Never once did I hear anybody, including myself, raise the question, 'Is this course of action which we have agreed upon lawful, is it legal, is it ethical or moral?' We never gave any thought to this line of reasoning, because we were just naturally pragmatic."

For his part in this "pragmatism," Mr. Sullivan was investigated extensively by the Watergate special prosecutor's office. The question was this: had Mr. Sullivan conspired to remove from FBI files the so-called "Kissinger" wiretaps on the 17 National Security Council aides and reporters for the purpose of concealing these taps from U.S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne?

Judge Byrne was presiding over the trial of Daniel Ellsberg, who released the famous "Pentagon papers" to the press in 1970. When it was learned that Ellsberg had been overheard on one of these taps, Judge Byrne dismissed the charges against him.

In fact, Mr. Sullivan had removed these files from the FBI just before he went into retirement, and turned them over to Robert C. Mardian, a former assistant attorney general in charge of internal security. The files ended up in the Nixon White House.

Mr. Sullivan said later that he had taken the files because he feared that Hoover would try to use them to "blackmail" President Nixon into keeping Hoover in his job indefinitely.

On Sept. 16, 1975, the Watergate special prosecutor's office wrote to Mr. Sullivan's attorney that "the special prosecutor has examined the evidence (of alleged conspiracy) against Mr. Sullivan and has concluded that the evidence does not warrant the bringing of any criminal charges against Mr. Sullivan."

Since his forced retirement in 1971, Mr. Sullivan repeatedly has stated the view that the top FBI officials—not the field agents—should be held responsible for violations of the law committed in the name of the bureau.

Last summer, he testified before a federal grand jury in New York that has brought charges against John J. Kearney, a retired supervisor of the FBI's New York field office. Kearney was indicted last April on charges that he helped direct mail-opening and wiretapping operations. The case has not yet gone to trial.

Mr. Sullivan acquired a reputation through his career in the FBI as an intellectual and an expert on communism. His views on the Communist Party of the U.S.A. led to his break with Hoover. In 1970, Mr. Sullivan told a meeting of United Press International editors that "radical organizations," such as the Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society, presented a greater threat to the country than the Communists.

Hoover reportedly remonstrated with Mr. Sullivan on the ground that the FBI's budget was based on the alleged threat of communism, and that Mr. Sullivan's remarks undercut this position. Mr. Sullivan declined to retract his statements and told him that Hoover himself knew them to be true.

After leaving the FBI, Mr. Sullivan worked briefly in private industry and then returned to the Justice Department to work on a drug enforcement project. In recent years he had lived in retirement in New Hampshire, although he was still a party to various civil suits growing out of FBI abuses at the time of his death.

Survivors include his wife, Marion, and two sons, Andrew and William, all of the home in Sugar Hill, and a daughter, Mrs. Mark D. Tuttle, of Simsbury, Conn.

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William C. Sullivan

Former FBI Official

Wednesday, November 9, 1977 The Washington Star A-7

Killed in Hunting Accident

SUGAR HILL, N.H. (AP) — William C. Sullivan, former No. 3 man in the FBI, was shot to death today by a hunter who apparently mistook him for a deer, state Fish and Game officials said.

Sullivan, 65, was shot while hunting deer in the woods near his home in Sugar Hill, a community in northern New Hampshire's White Mountains, officials said.

Authorities identified the other hunter as Robert Daniels, in his early 20s, from Lisbon, N.H. They said the accident was under investigation and no charges had been filed.

New Hampshire's deer season started last week.

Sullivan's survivors include his wife Marion and three children. He lived in Chéverly, Md.

SULLIVAN, a native of Bolton, Mass., retired as assistant to the FBI director in charge of investigations in 1971 after a falling-out with Director J. Edgar Hoover. Sullivan had served in the bureau for 30 years, 10 of them as chief of the intelligence division.

After retiring from the FBI, he became assistant director of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute at Westport, Conn., and then director of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence at the Justice Department, from which he retired in 1973.

Earlier this year, Sullivan offered to testify in behalf of agent John J. Kearney, who had been indicted on conspiracy charges in connection with an FBI investigation of anti-war groups in the 1970s.

Sullivan's feud with Hoover climaxed when he arrived at his office one morning and found that Hoover had ordered the locks on his door changed.

His name surfaced during the Watergate scandal when it was discovered he was the subject of one of the conversations on the White House tapes.

President Richard Nixon and aides discussed whether Sullivan might not prove a valuable source of information about political surveillance ordered by earlier presidents. John W. Dean III, then White House counsel, contacted Sullivan, but

the information the former FBI official provided fell far short of what the White House was seeking.

IN RECENT YEARS, Sullivan was named a defendant in several civil suits brought by individuals who alleged they were the objects of illegal FBI surveillance.

When questioned about his activities by reporters, Sullivan cited the suits as the basis for his refusal to talk about his FBI career.

Sullivan was interviewed by investigators working on the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry against Nixon. Among the activities about which they questioned Sullivan were the FBI wiretaps directed at National Security Council aides and newsmen as part of a Nixon administration effort to learn the source of leaks to the news media.

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NOV 29 1978



WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
Feuded with J. Edgar Hoover

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 16, 1977

The attached acknowledgment of sympathy was sent to the Director from Mrs. William C. Sullivan, Sunset Road, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire 03585. The handwritten note reads as follows:

"Sugar Hill, N. H.
December 14, 1977

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I want to thank you for your expression of sympathy concerning Bill's death which was so tragic and untimely.

He had wanted to testify for [redacted] and for all other agents unjustly accused for doing their duty. I hope that his testimony before the Grand Jury and his letters to [redacted] and [redacted] may be of help.

It seems to me that our Lord thought Bill had suffered enough from government harassment and civil lawsuits so called him home. Now he is at peace.

I appreciated very much the help of the FBI men at that difficult time, particularly [redacted] and John McDermott.

Sincerely,

[redacted] Sullivan
(Mrs. Wm. C.)"

COPY:gms

MR. HELD _____
MR. McDERMOTT _____
MR. ADAMS _____
MR. ASH _____
MR. BASSETT _____
MR. COCHRAN _____
MR. COLWELL _____
MR. DECKER _____
MR. FEHL _____
MR. JOSEPH _____
MR. KELLEHER _____
MR. LEAVITT _____
MR. LONG _____
MR. MINTZ _____
MR. MOORE _____
MR. BOYNTON _____
MR. COLEMAN _____
MR. PHILLIPS _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS DEVINE _____

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NOV 29 1978

FBI/DOJ

5 DEC 23 1977

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director, FBI

FROM : The Attorney General

SUBJECT: Allegation by Attorney William Kunstler
Regarding Death of Former FBI Official
William C. Sullivan.

DATE: May 18, 1978

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

Please refer to your memorandum of April 8, 1978 on this subject.

To my knowledge, William Kunstler has not requested a meeting with me on this subject. For your information, I am attaching an April 21, 1978 letter from Mr. Kunstler, and the response of James P. Turner, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division.

William B. Beebe

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/98 BY SP6/JSW/MLD
(JFK)

cc. Deputy Attorney General

Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division
Attn: Robert L. Keuch

Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division

V-76

REC-133

DE-75

67-205182-701
Searched..... Number 95
6 JUN 8 1978
JUN 22 1978

3- ENCLOSURE

XEROX

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARCA)
DATE 2-9-98



JUN 28 1978

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 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

UP-059

(KUNSTLER-SULLIVAN)

WORCESTER, MASS. (UPI) - SAYING "THERE ISN'T THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT," ATTORNEY WILLIAM KUNSTLER CHARGED LAST NIGHT THAT FORMER TOP FBI OFFICIAL WILLIAM SULLIVAN WAS MURDERED TO KEEP HIM FROM TELLING WHAT HE KNEW OF THE AGENCY'S SECRETS.

IN A SPEECH TO STUDENTS AT CLARK UNIVERSITY, KUNSTLER SAID HE HAS EVIDENCE WHICH CONTRADICTS POLICE CLAIMS THAT SULLIVAN WAS THE VICTIM OF A HUNTING ACCIDENT LAST NOVEMBER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"THERE ISN'T THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT," HE SAID. "I THINK MR. SULLIVAN'S DEATH WILL PRESENT A SHOCKING PICTURE OF A COVER-UP GREATER IN SCOPE THAN WATERGATE."

KUNSTLER, WHO SAID HE WOULD MEET FRIDAY WITH U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN BELL IN WASHINGTON TO REQUEST A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION, CHARGED SULLIVAN WAS SLAIN BECAUSE HE WAS "ABOUT TO BLOW THE WHISTLE" ON FBI OPERATIONS THAT WOULD HAVE PROVIDED DIRECT LINKS TO THE SLAYINGS OF BLACK LEADERS MALCOLM X AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

UPI 04-19 12:29 PES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/11/98 BY SP6BJS/STP/nde

XEROX
 NOV 29 1978

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FBI/DOJ

44-38861-

04 to
 AG (Enc)
 1- THE Deputy
 AG (Enc)
 1- FBI Director
 1- FBI New York
 1- FBI Chicago
 1- FBI San Francisco
 1- FBI Dallas
 1- FBI Houston
 1- FBI Phoenix
 1- FBI Portland
 1- FBI San Jose
 1- FBI Seattle
 1- FBI Tampa
 1- FBI Washington Field
 1- FBI Wichita
 1- FBI Albuquerque
 1- FBI Denver
 1- FBI El Paso
 1- FBI Fort Worth
 1- FBI Kansas City
 1- FBI Las Vegas
 1- FBI Little Rock
 1- FBI Louisville
 1- FBI Memphis
 1- FBI Miami
 1- FBI Milwaukee
 1- FBI Minneapolis
 1- FBI New Orleans
 1- FBI New York
 1- FBI Omaha
 1- FBI Oklahoma City
 1- FBI St. Louis
 1- FBI St. Paul
 1- FBI Tucson
 1- FBI Utah
 1- FBI Virginia Beach
 1- FBI Wichita
 1- FBI Yonkers

The Attorney General

NOTE: According to a UPI release on 4/19/78, Attorney William Kunstler charged, during a speech at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, that former FBI official William C. Sullivan was murdered to keep him from making known what he knew of the FBI's secrets, among those being information regarding the slayings of black leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr. Sullivan was a victim of a hunting accident in New Hampshire in November, 1977. Kunstler charges that he has evidence to prove that a cover-up exists and was insured with the murder of Sullivan. He stated he would meet with the Attorney General on Friday, 4/21/78, to request an investigation.

Since Kunstler was allegedly going to discuss this matter with the Attorney General, and in view of the Departmental instruction that no investigation be conducted regarding the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. unless specifically directed by the Department, interview of Kunstler at this time will not be undertaken. This has been coordinated with [redacted] Congressional Inquiry Unit, Records Management Division.

APPROVED:

Director

Assoc. Dir.

Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

Ident.

Intell.

Laboratory

Legal Coun.

Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

The Attorney General

April 26, 1978

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Wright
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Mintz

ALLEGATION BY ATTORNEY
WILLIAM KUNSTLER REGARDING
DEATH OF FORMER FBI OFFICIAL
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/98 BY 5168 JLD/ndc
(JFK)

This is in reference to a United Press International (UPI) release on April 19, 1978 (copy attached) that states that Attorney William Kunstler, during a speech at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, charged that former FBI official William C. Sullivan was murdered to keep FBI secrets, among those being information relating to FBI operations that would "provide direct links to slayings of black leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr." The UPI release also stated that Mr. Kunstler was to meet with you on Friday (April 21, 1978) to discuss this matter and request an investigation based on evidence which he stated he has in his possession.

In view of the prior Departmental instruction, contained in letter dated August 3, 1977, from Robert L. Keuch, Special Counsel to The Attorney General, captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations" that no investigation is to be conducted regarding the circumstances surrounding the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. unless specifically requested by the Department; and since you may have had the opportunity to discuss this matter with Mr. Kunstler, he will not be interviewed nor will any other investigation be conducted by this Bureau regarding this matter, unless requested by the Department.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enc.)

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enc.)

Assoc. Dir.

Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv.

Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

Ident.

Intell.

Laboratory

Legal Coun.

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Rec. Mgnt.

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Telephone Rm.

Director's Sec'y

Criminal Division

Special Counsel to The Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enc.)

Civil Rights Division

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

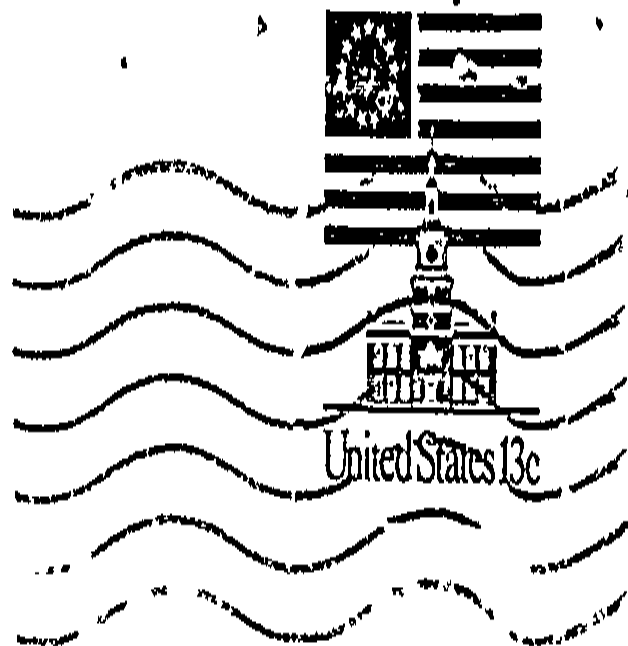
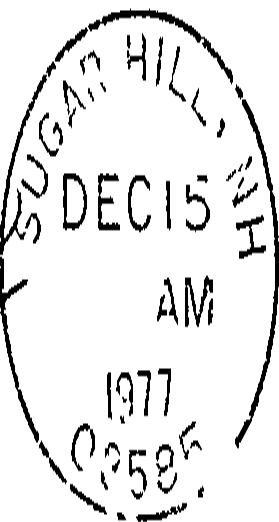
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NOV 25 1978

FBI/DOJ

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439612-211

Letter to Mrs. W.C.
Miner Rd.
Sugar Hill
N.H. 03585



21 DIRECTOR

21 DEC 16 77

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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all other agents unjustly
accused for doing their duty.
I hope that his testimony before
the Grand Jury and his
letters to [redacted] and
[redacted] may be of help.

It seems to me that
our Lord thought Bill
had suffered enough from
government harassment

[redacted] (Mrs. Wm. C.)
The Accountant General

and get in

[redacted]

[redacted]

at their [redacted] [redacted]
much the [redacted] the [redacted] [redacted]
I appeared [redacted]
at [redacted] [redacted]
told him [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Sugar Hill, N.H.
December 14, 1977

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I want to thank you
for your expression of sympathy
concerning Bill's death which
was so tragic and untimely.
He had worked so hard
for [redacted] and for

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

Additional Request # 19

67-205182- 701

William C. Sullivan

For Informational Purposes Only

NOV 28 1970



67-205/82-701
ENCLOSURE

William M. Kunstler

ATTORNEY AT LAW
853 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

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212-674-3304

DOROTHY THORNE-BUTLER
LEGAL ASSISTANT

April 21, 1978

Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Office of the Attorney General
Room 5111
10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Bell:

I am writing to you as a private citizen in an attempt to persuade your office to order an investigation into the death of William C. Sullivan in Sugar Hill, N.H. on November 9, 1977. Mr Sullivan, who, as you know, was, until his forced retirement in 1971, the Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge of its Domestic Intelligence Division, was shot to death by [REDACTED] in what has officially been characterized as a hunting accident. However, there are so many suspicious circumstances about his death that I feel it is only appropriate to detail them for you so that an intelligent and informed decision can be made with reference to the requested investigation.

Before doing so, I call to your attention the fact that there was ample motive on the part of scores of individuals to desire Mr. Sullivan's death. Among other things, it was Mr. Sullivan who apparently revealed the inner workings of COINTELPRO, the acronym for the FBI's covert action program against domestic groups, to the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities, United States Senate, (94th Congress, 2nd Session), colloquially referred to as the Church Committee. According to my source, Mr. Sullivan was scheduled to appear as a witness on behalf of former Special Agent [REDACTED]

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NOV 29 1978

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at the latter's then impending criminal trial in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and that he planned to testify that the illegal activities attributed to [redacted] had been personally ordered by the late J. Edgar Hoover and communicated to him by Mr. Sullivan.

I also understand that there was a meeting between two members of your staff and Mr. Sullivan at the latter's home on May 16, 1977, at which time it was agreed that he would testify against former Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, III, and former Assistant Directors W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller before a District of Columbia Grand Jury in return for a promise from you that all charges against [redacted] would be dropped in the event that an indictment was obtained against Messrs. Gray, Felt and Miller. It is also my understanding that, prior to their indictment, Messrs. Gray, Felt and Miller had been offered pleas to misdemeanors but that, following Mr. Sullivan's death, such negotiations broke down. Pursuant to the agreement reached at the May 16th meeting, Mr. Sullivan testified for some nine hours before the Grand Jury against Gray, Felt and Miller.

I have also been led to believe that Mr. Sullivan had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Select Committee on Assassinations to give testimony relating to the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and that, on November 11, 1977, [redacted] an investigator for that body attempted to serve a subpoena duces tecum upon Mrs. Sullivan to obtain certain material believed to be in the Sullivan home, but was prevented from doing so by a local law enforcement officer. Lastly, Mr. Sullivan was cooperating fully with the Socialist Workers Party in its federal action against the FBI and other defendants, and, presumably with the Black Panther Party and the National Lawyers Guild in similar suits initiated by those organizations.

Given that background, the circumstances surrounding Mr. Sullivan's death, which prompted this letter, are as follows:

1. He was shot at 6:15 a.m. on November 9, 1977, sixteen minutes before sunrise, when it was daylight as defined by the Hunting and Trapping Guide, Fish and Game Department, State of New Hampshire.
2. He was shot from a maximum distance of 243 feet by [redacted] an experienced hunter, using a 30.06 Remington rifle equipped with a scope.
3. When shot, he was wearing a red and black mackinaw, with no visible white garment. The only white garment he was wearing was a T-shirt which was under a green

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flannel shirt that was buttoned to the neck.

4. [] claimed that he had mistaken Mr. Sullivan for a deer, having seen what he characterized as "a flicker of white" which he thought was the "flag (of a deer)". Exhibit A.
5. Grafton County Attorney [] maintained that, at the time of the shooting, Mr. Sullivan was wearing "a white turtle neck sweater" and "was walking up over a rise, and his head, neck and part of his shirt were visible from where Daniels sat, waiting for deer," Exhibit B, a statement that seems at variance with the available evidence. See also Exhibit C.
6. There was no foliage or tree growth between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Daniels and the ground between the two men was level.
7. The fatal bullet entered Mr. Sullivan's right upper back and travelled on a medially and slightly downward course until contact with the vertebral column deflected it upward and laterally to the left so that it exited on the left side of the neck. Exhibit D.
8. Nine days after the shooting, [] was permitted to plead nolo contendere to a violation of §207:37, New Hampshire Fish and Game Law, viz. carelessly killing a human being "while on a hunting trip", and given a \$500.00 fine and the loss of his hunting license for ten years. Exhibit E.

It would seem that, given the existence of ample motive to dispose of Mr. Sullivan, the strange circumstances and conflicting evidence surrounding his death and the lack of any thorough investigation on the part of New Hampshire authorities, a further and painstaking inquiry is necessary if the strong doubts that exist in many quarters regarding this incident are to be adequately answered. While the double jeopardy clause of the Constitution of the United States would, in my opinion, prevent any further state prosecution of [] it would not proscribe the return of a federal indictment under, for example, 18 U.S.C. §241, if such was warranted.

As the highest law enforcement official in the country, you are cognizant, of course, of your responsibilities in this area. I call upon you, with all the force I can muster, to order at once the investigation sought by this communication. The recent history of this country has revealed that cover-ups of crime are not isolated or aberrational events and that

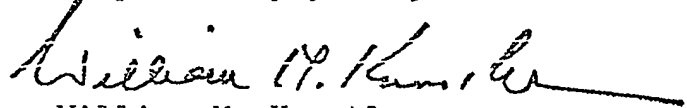
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NOV 29 1978

the technique of "stone walling" cannot be permitted to hide the truth, no matter how ugly or traumatic it may be. In urging you to act, I am not suggesting that murder took place in New Hampshire on November 9, 1977, but simply that there is sufficient smoke to indicate that it might have. At the very least, in the face of only the sketchiest of investigations by local officials, a full-scale one backed by the resources of your office certainly seems in order.

In view of the fact that you and/or member of your staff may have been intimately involved with Mr. Sullivan as more fully described above, it is suggested that such an investigation be conducted by a special prosecutor unconnected with your Department.

Because of the public interest in this matter, I have taken the liberty of sending copies of this letter to the United Press International and the Associated Press.

Respectfully yours,


William M. Kunstler

Encls. (5)

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NOV 29 1978

MAY 9 1978

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William M. Kunstler
853 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Kunstler:

The Attorney General has referred to the Civil Rights Division for response your letter of April 21, 1978, recommending a federal investigation of the death of William C. Sullivan under 18 U.S.C. §241. Assistant Attorney General Drew S. Days III has requested that I respond for the Division.

We have carefully reviewed the contents of your letter and the attachments thereto. In addition, we have previously reviewed the files of the New Hampshire authorities who conducted the local investigation. Based on this review we see no basis for initiating a federal investigation at this time. The person responsible for the shooting has acknowledged it and the physical evidence substantiates his account. Of course, if further information comes to your attention please feel free to communicate further.

Sincerely,

James P. Turner
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: J. Phillip Jordan
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

[Redacted] Attorney
FBI Special Task Force

XEROX
NOV 29 1978

May 24, 1978

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached is a 5/18/78 memorandum, with enclosures, from the Attorney General (AG) which references our 4/26/78 memorandum regarding allegations made by Attorney William M. Kunstler at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, on or about 4/19/78, in which he stated that former FBI Official William C. Sullivan was murdered to keep him from making known what he knew of the FBI's secrets, among those being information regarding the slayings of black leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr.

The enclosures to the AG 5/18/78 memorandum are, (1) a letter from Kunstler to the AG dated 4/21/78, in which Kunstler states his basis for requesting the AG to conduct an investigation into the death of Sullivan headed by a Special Prosecutor, and, (2) a response to Kunstler dated 5/9/78 from James P. Turner, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, in which Kunstler is advised that no Federal investigation will be conducted.

For your information.

1 - Mr. Adams

RPW:nlc ((5))

67-NOT RECORDED-67
JUN 1 1978

APPROVED: *WA*

Director

Assoc. Dir.

Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

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Intell.

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Legal Coun.

Plan. & Insp.

Rec Mgnt.

Tech. Servs.

Training

Public Affs. Off.

3-ENCLOSURE
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Date: January 29, 1981

To: [redacted] Chief
Legislative and Natural Resources Branch
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

From: William H. Webster, Director

Subject: REVIEW REQUEST OF SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
MATERIAL REGARDING WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

This letter will confirm a review at Archives on January 21, 1981, by Supervisory Special Agent [redacted] of 85 pages of documents belonging to the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities which pertained to William C. Sullivan.

As no file number or decimal indexing system was indicated on the documents to specifically identify them, the following description of each document is set forth for further identification purposes:

- 1) Typed interview summary of Robert Mardian on June 1, 1973, by [redacted] (pages 1, 20, & 21 only)
- 2) Typed interview summary of Clyde A. Tolson and John Edgar Hoover on July 9, 1973, by [redacted] and [redacted] (3 pages)
- 3) Typed internal memorandum to [redacted] from [redacted] Re: Conversations with Sullivan, dated July 12, 1973. (20 pages)
- 4) Interview summary of William Sullivan by Senator Weicker, [redacted] dated November 11, 1973. (Changed to October 7, 1973) (10 pages)

REC-67-205182-702

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Director's Sec'y _____

DJA:vp, (6) 1 FEB 27 1981
NOTE: See on last page

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[redacted], Chief
Legislative and Natural Resources Branch

- 5) Typed memorandum to [redacted] from [redacted], dated June 11, 1973, Re: Internal Security Division. (1 page)
- 6) Handwritten interview (Questions & Answers) of [redacted] on June 13, 1973, by Lowell P. Weicker. (13 pages)
- 7) Typed letter to Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., dated June 29, 1973, from William C. Sullivan. (2 pages)
- 8) Questions and answers interview of William Sullivan by Lowell P. Weicker on July 9, 1973. (pages 1-5 handwritten & 6-9 typed) (9 pages)
- 9) Typed interview summary of William C. Sullivan on August 18, 1973, by [redacted] at Boston, Massachusetts Airport. (9 pages)
- 10) Typed interview summary of William Sullivan on October 7, 1973, by Senator Weicker, [redacted] and [redacted] (10 pages) (duplicate of #4)
- 11) Typed letter to Samuel J. Ervin, Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, dated October 16, 1973, from William C. Sullivan. (1 page)
- 12) Copy of typed letter to New York Daily News, dated October 16, 1973, from William Sullivan with copy of #11 as enclosure. (2 pages)
- 13) Copy of letter to Honorable Lowell P. Weicker, U.S. Senate, dated October 16, 1973. (enclosure to #11) (1 page)
- 14) Copy of letter dated October 11, 1973, to Honorable Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, from Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., U.S. Senator. (1 page)

Our review has determined that portions of the following documents warrant classification of "Confidential" with a date for declassification review of January 21, 1991, pursuant to Executive Order 12065, FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2), (3), as disclosure could reveal an intelligence source or method and disclose a specific foreign relations matter. The specific paragraphs which should remain classified are described as follows:

<u>Doc.</u>	<u>Page, Paragraph</u>	<u>Category</u>
2	Pg. 1, Para. 2	2, 3
3	Pg. 15, Para. 5	2, 3

Chief
Legislative and Natural Resources Branch

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<u>Doc.</u>	<u>Page, Paragraph</u>	<u>Category</u>
4	Pg. 5, Para. 2	3
9	Pg. 4, Para. 2 beginning "4. Alle- gation that President Johnson . . ."	2, 3
	Pg. 6, last Para. beginning "1. Alle- gation that Hoover . . ." continued to page 7	2, 3

We have no objection to the declassification of the balance of the documents reviewed.

This review was not conducted for privacy and we are leaving it to your discretion to make any deletions considered necessary under your guidelines.

NOTE: Documents reviewed at Archives were Records of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (SSC) pertaining to interviews and correspondence from William C. Sullivan, former Assistant Director, FBI, regarding his knowledge of FBI activities undertaken to affect the results of the 1972 Presidential campaign. The information was reviewed in response to a journalist's request pertaining to wiretapping activities. As the records are part of a Senate Committee, they are not subject to FOI/PA, but may be released by Archives under specific stated criteria set forth by SSC when the records were placed in the possession of Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 9

Page 86 ~ Duplicate

Page 87 ~ Duplicate

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Page 281 ~ Duplicate

Page 282 ~ Duplicate

Page 283 ~ Duplicate

Page 289 ~ Duplicate

Page 290 ~ Duplicate

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